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OF ALL
LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

POLICE

SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
1958

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- Blood and Blood Stains in Criminal Investigation —J. D. Chastain
- Death Due to Poisoning—S. Kaye
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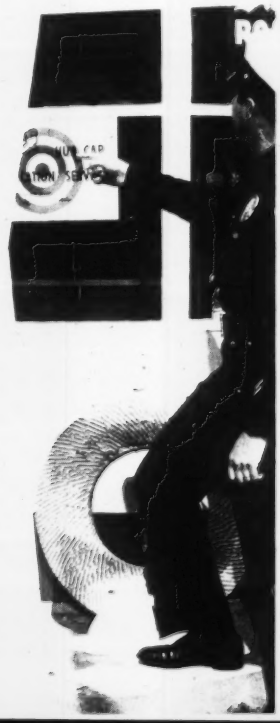

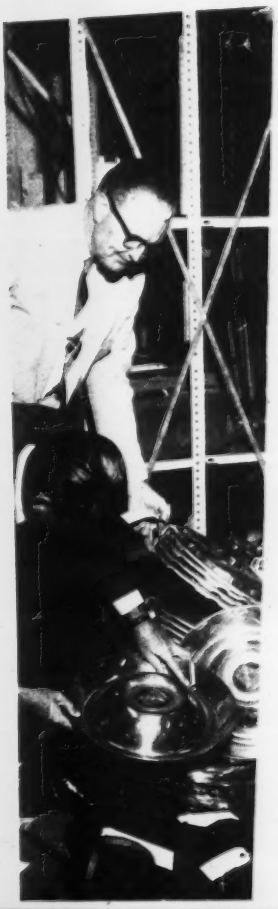

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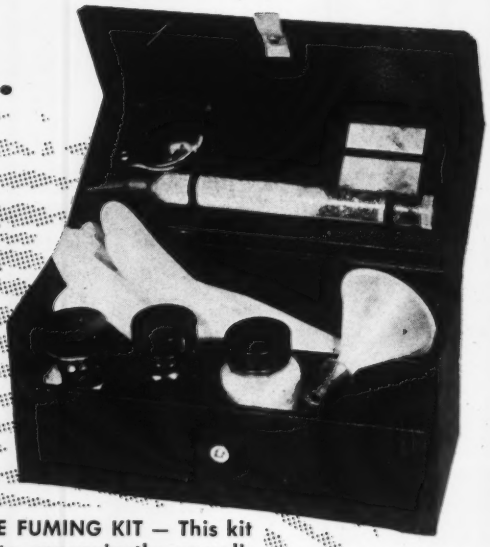

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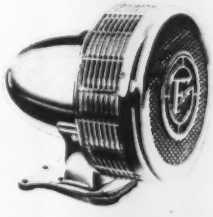

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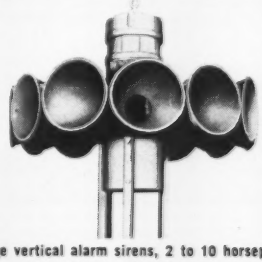

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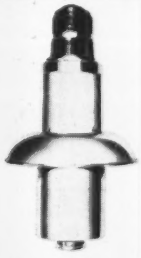

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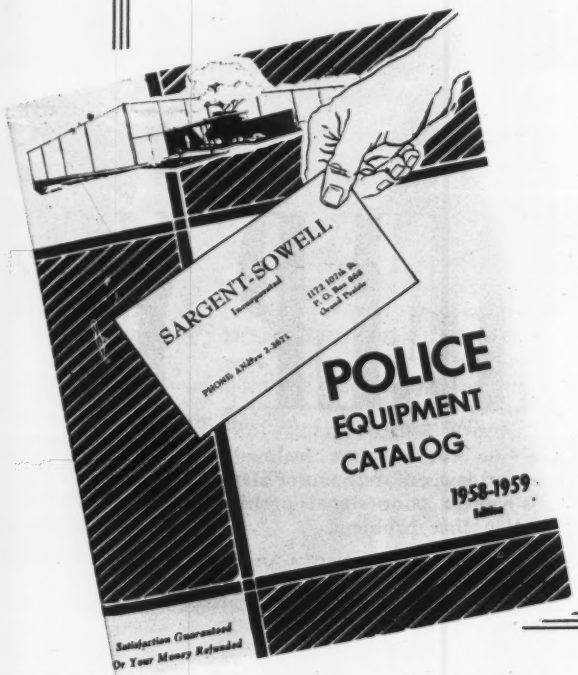

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POLICE

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IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED. Original articles and timely information about our Number 1 problem. See page 54.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS of interest to all law enforcement personnel. Including a preview of new products, techniques, and materials for use in law-enforcement. See page 72.

POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION. Research developments, new techniques, procedures, and related subjects concerned with interrogation. See page 46.

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY. A new section providing much-needed information concerning statistics as a tool of management. See page 60.

Cover Picture

Showing a few of the many fields covered in POLICE as the JOURNAL begins its third year. The increase in number of pages beginning with this issue will enable the JOURNAL to present more of the type of articles you want and need.

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AN EDITORIAL

On the occasion of its second anniversary, POLICE emerges out in front with the largest paid non-captive circulation of any periodical exclusively in the police field, and with commendations from every part of the United States and its possessions, Canada and a number of foreign countries.

Dedicated to the professional interests of law enforcement personnel at all ranks and levels, the JOURNAL now expands to an 84-page publication in order to extend the range of its service to the field, and to accommodate the wealth of material scheduled to appear on its pages in succeeding issues. Among the pleasant experiences of the Editor has been the wholehearted response from the American police field in terms of feature articles of professional quality. Police personnel standards and qualifications have reached a higher plateau than ever before and this fact is reflected in the increased presence of writing ability in the law enforcement field and the desire to disseminate information among the practitioners of a profession.

Readers of the JOURNAL may look forward in the issues ahead to additional new features geared directly to their interests and needs. A Book Review Section is launched with the present issue which will keep personnel informed concerning books appearing currently and dealing with various phases of the police problem. In addition, Special Sections will appear in succeeding issues concerned with Police Communications, the Role of Police Administration and the Police Officer in the Over-All Project of Crime and Delinquency Prevention, Scientific Crime Detection Methods, the Legal Aspects of Police Service and a Special Abstract Section presenting reviews of articles in foreign police journals of interest to the American police officer. Other plans are rapidly coming into focus which combine to spell out the specifications of a professional publication that merits a place in the personal library of every police officer and investigator in the country.

Looking forward to the opportunities for service to the field in the years ahead, members of the Editorial Staff and the Publisher extend to readers of the JOURNAL, cordial greetings and best wishes.

V. A. LEONARD, *Editor*

A Major Police Problem—Theft From Vehicle

By Captain A. T. Nelson and Sergeant H. E. Smith

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles dealing with a major police problem common to all cities and communities regardless of size—the theft of auto parts and accessories, written by Captain A. T. Nelson, Commanding Auto Theft Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, and his associate in that Division, Sergeant H. E. Smith. Theft from vehicle is a multimillion dollar business in this country and the authors have rendered a real service in directing the attention of both the police and the public to this important phase of criminal investigation.*

THE AUTO ACCESSORY IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM

NO matter how efficiently a police department becomes in apprehending auto accessory thieves; no matter how well they may supervise the potential markets for the sale of the stolen merchandise, they will still be faced with a problem which may well make their efforts far from adequate in controlling this type of theft. This is the problem of identifying stolen parts and accessories.

Responsible officers dealing with this kind of theft have realized for many years that unmarked and unidentifiable auto accessories constitute the main reason for their failure in meeting the challenge of this criminal problem. Unidentifiable accessories make it virtually impossible to recover stolen property and has effectively tied the hands of those engaged in prosecuting even the known thieves. In the absence of identifiable markings it is a rare victim indeed who can adequately identify his property. Time and again the criminals go free even when the circumstances of arrest and the admissions of the thieves leave no doubt as to the stolen status of the property and the identity of the persons who committed the thefts. Many times the recovery of unidentifiable stolen accessories upon the arrest of groups of thieves has almost completely filled police property rooms placing an unnecessary burden upon the department and leaving it with a not small problem of legal disposal. These unidentifiable accessories cannot, of course, be returned to their rightful owners and are of no evidential value. This problem was recently highpointed by a rather uniquely successful program carried on by the Police Department of the city of Inglewood, Calif. Through a cooperative effort this Police Department was able to convince the high school students within their city that they should turn in all known stolen automobile parts and accessories that they were acquainted with. The result was that the officers were virtually driven out of their police station by a tremendous influx of *admittedly* stolen property. Hundreds upon hundreds of stolen wheels, radios, heaters, fender skirts and hub caps, none of which could be identified, returned to their rightful owners, or used in any effort at prosecution, created a problem which was very difficult to successfully solve.

Address: Captain A. T. Nelson, Auto Theft Division, Police Department, City of Los Angeles, California.

The idea of promoting a program of public cooperation in respect to marking automobile accessories in some identifiable way is not new. It has been tried by different methods periodically in many jurisdictions and has always resulted in disappointing failure. The fact of the matter is that no police department can successfully carry on such a program alone, and until now no one else could be caused to take an interest in supporting such a project. The break in this situation of stalemate came about, strangely enough, as the result of the growing problem created by the crime concerning the lowliest and most unimportant accessory of them all—the formerly derided hub-cap thefts. The theft of hub caps has continued to soar until the present estimate is that the national loss from this type of theft alone amounts to in excess of $17,000,000 annually—with recovery negligible!

How has this come about? Let us look at a report from the Berkeley, California Police Department. "For the past two years, at least, there has been a steady rise in these thefts (accessory thefts) and we may expect the trend to continue unless coordinated action is taken to combat it. Hub caps, the most easily stolen items, and probably the ones most commonly taken, are no longer merely functional accessories designed to cover the center of the wheel, but have become a style accent accessory, and auto-makers are in a race to produce the most stylish and fancy ones. As an example Cadillac hub caps used to be the 'standard' of the theft business, but with the introduction in 1954 of the Oldsmobile 'Starfire' hub caps, these became the most prized items. Dodge produced its 'Lancer' hub caps to compete and now these are as sought after as were the Olds hub caps. Other makes show high thefts of their fancier models. As long as these are competitive our thefts will continue at a high rate."

Yes, the race was on and is going stronger every year with sets of style accent hub caps now costing from $80 to $200 and being stolen almost as fast as the owners can replace them.

The elements of the problem of theft of automobile accessories can be reduced to simple terms as can the only sensible and obvious methods of combatting them. 1.—The essence of the problem lies in the difficulty of identification. 2.—Because of the extent and high number of these types of thefts individual departmental activity is comparatively useless. When the heat is on thieves

The authors (Capt. A. T. Nelson standing), as they inspect identification marks on a collection of hub caps recovered upon the arrest of a group of thieves and their "fences."

find it easy to take advantage of the mobility of the automobile and switch to other areas and jurisdictions. Haphazard marks of identification limit investigation to the narrow boundaries of the jurisdiction from which the theft occurred and to the records contained within that jurisdiction. Any approach to this situation which is to be successful must constitute a coordinated attack and be based upon overall uniformity within any given State.

HOW TO LAUNCH AN IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM

The first step in launching an adequate accessory identification program is to form a joint planning group of police agencies within an area. Because of the availability of publicity releases and organizational headquarters it seems practicable that the larger cities should take the lead in this effort. The things to be decided by this joint planning group revolve first around the question of uniform markings.

For example, the program from Los Angeles and throughout the rest of the State of California agreed that hub caps should be marked with the license number of the automobile to which they belonged. This was decided upon due to the fact that the program was launced in the first year of the issuance of license plates which were to remain with the vehicle for five full years. A five year old hub cap has lost most of its value and is not subject to frequent theft. At the same time the use of the license number immediately established for all officers a central index, that of the Department of Motor Vehicles, for future investigation and as a method of finding the victim and the jurisdiction from which the accessory was originally stolen.

The problem of where and how the hub cap should be marked was also resolved at this time. It was agreed that interior markings are subject to objection under some search and seizure laws and might well interfere

Deputy Chief Thad Brown, Commander, Detective Bureau, Los Angeles Police Department, addresses the Southern California Service Station Association on the Accessory Identification Program. Awaiting their turn are M. B. Meyers and Capt. A. T. Nelson, Auto Theft Division, Los Angeles Police Department.

with the zealousness of patrol officers checking in the field. The hub cap was to be marked with an electric vibro-engraver pencil on the outside of each hub cap at the valve stem hole either between the hole and the edge of the hub cap, or on both sides of the hole, i.e., ABC (hole) 123. This marking is practically undiscernible, will not mar the beauty of the hub cap in any way and can easily be detected by close observation. Furthermore, there can be no question of violation of search and seizure laws or the need for a warrant to inspect if the automobile is stopped legitimately, say for instance, a traffic or equipment violation. If the marks found on the hub caps do not correspond with the license number or registration of the vehicle the officer finds himself in just as good a position relative to further investigation as he would be in if he found that the license number did not correspond with the registration certificate or the identification number of the automobile, furthermore, the burden of proof of ownership necessarily shifts to the suspect provided, of course, that the markings used are traceable to a specific vehicle or owner as is the case in the use of the California license plate number.

In Southern California the formation of this joint planning group and the resolvement of these and other problems relative to obtaining sponsors, publicity and coordination were carried out fundamentally through the facilities of the Los Angeles Police Department in accordance with the principle we have already mentioned of the larger cities being in a better position to aid in this respect. Meetings were held with representatives of all 48 law enforcement agencies in the County of Los Angeles, including the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and with agencies surrounding the county, taking advantage of such police organizations as the San Gabriel Valley Investigators, the Centinella Valley In-

A typical poster donated by various organizations for posting at various service stations and other agencies cooperating in the accessory identification program.

vestigators, etc. In San Francisco the San Francisco Bay Area Investigators was of immeasurable help. The program was carried out in the San Diego area with representatives meeting under the auspices of the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Found in almost all jurisdictions within the State was the highest degree of interest and cooperation. Officers throughout the State reacted in a manner which plainly indicates that law enforcement officers dedicated to the public welfare will be found ready, willing and capable of meeting the challenge of this problem anywhere in the country.

It might be well to add that these joint planning groups should make every effort to include juvenile officers and to make use of their associations and contacts. One of the hottest subjects relative to law enforcement in this country is the subject of juvenile delinquency and it is extremely fashionable for civic organizations and service clubs to listen carefully and to cooperate wholeheartedly with any program which may have as a major design the prevention and control of juvenile crime. Experience has shown that a large majority of professional thieves have received their first indoctrination into the pattern of stealing for a living while still young through auto accessory thefts.

Juvenile officers usually are not only amongst the most conscientious of police officers but usually have a remarkable acquaintance and influence in local civic organizations.

THE PROBLEM OF GETTING A SPONSOR

The joint police planning group, having ironed out the problems of uniformity of marking and having coherently organized all of their available arguments and selling points, are now faced with the problem of securing adequate sponsorship for their program.

Do not fall into the time worn, ineffective and somewhat irresponsible attitude of demanding public cooperation merely because you represent law enforcement. Never adopt the attitude that cooperation with law enforcement's program is to be expected on the grounds that it is a civic duty, a moral necessity or that it is simply irresponsible for the public and its organizations to refuse to cooperate wholeheartedly with its suggestions. In this day and age people can only be expected to cooperate when a program can be shown to be of benefit to them financially or through increased prestige and status in their public relations.

In Southern California, for instance, one of the major motivating forces behind the success of our program was the Los Angeles Metropolitan Oil Information Committee, a member of the National Oil Information Committee which is a nationwide organization of some 28,000 oil men representing all segments of the industry—dealers, jobbers, and large and small companies engaged in

Los Angeles Police Officer points out poster advertising free hub cap identification service and explains program to Miss Gloria Winters, television and motion picture star. This is typical of the many publicity photos which appeared in TV and newspapers promoting the hub cap identification program.

production, refining, tansportation and marketing. This organization was approached because their objectives are stated thusly in their own words "to make clear how well the people of the United States are *served* by America's oil business and to gain support for the conditions under which they may continue to be privately managed, fully competitive and financially sound."

The OIC is sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute. This organization could be shown through the medium of some of the arguments that have heretofore been presented as well as by endorsements, letters and pleas which had been gathered from various insurance companies, that the sponsorship of a program of this nature would be of great benefit to them as an advertising and public relations organization attempting to fulfill their *own* major objectives. The main contribution of this type of a sponsor lies in its ability to produce a widespread organized publicity campaign. They do not, however, fulfill the practical objective of getting the actual marking program under way. For this reason it was decided to approach a sponsor with allied interests.

This was found in the Southern California Service Station Operators Association. This association was soon able to see the invaluable advertising program made possible by their cooperation with our objectives. They agreed to mark, free of charge, the hub caps of all persons bringing their vehicles to member service stations. This cooperative effort not only solved a large part of the marking problem but brought sharply increased business to the service stations involved and contributed greatly to the increased power and influence of the association amongst service station operators as a whole.

It must be emphasized that the main sponsorship of a program of this type must be left in the hands of one, or if more than one, of strictly allied organizations. Other suggested sponsors are service clubs such as the Lions, Kiwanis, etc., Chambers of Commerce, Auto Clubs, and

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New Car Dealers Association. Every available insurance company should be contacted, not from the standpoint of strict sponsorship, but from the standpoint of getting the strongest and most unquestionable support. Once again, do not overlook the contacts of Juvenile Officers and organizations which are in need of better public relations from the standpoint of increased prestige and status such as the so-called Hot-Rod Associations. From the standpoint of getting the marking done, every effort should be made to have it done free by organizations such as service stations, garage associations, commercial parking lots as an advertising gimmick; Boy Scouts, high schools and even by police officers.

While free marking is desirable we must mention the tremendous success which was achieved by the Sacramento Junior Chamber of Commerce where they charged .50c to mark the hub caps on any one vehicle. Auto-shop teachers in many high schools, after the Board of Education was contacted by the insurance companies, cooperated by having all cars in possession of students marked free.

THE SECURING OF PUBLICITY

Once the program is in the hands of the sponsor the Police should withdraw into the background and not intrude in any way upon the credit accrued to the advantage of those sponsors. They may, however, continue to work with them in aiding with their publicity campaigns. Publicity outlets of every type should be contacted.

Radio and television publicity was extremely valuable in Los Angeles' case. Spot announcements "pitching" the identification program were made and recorded by all sorts of celebrated personalities in the radio, television and sports worlds along with newscasters and disc jockies. Much of this time was donated by individual stations under their public service programs or donated by paying sponsors.

The ABC, NBC and CBS networks have transcriptions of these announcements and "pitches" which we are sure can be made available to any of their outlets throughout the country. We suggest writing to their Los Angeles officers. CBS has in particular an excellent one-half hour program called "The Golden Hub Cap" which features the national sports hero and sportcaster Tom Harmon. In this program Harmon interviews students, dealers, police officers, insurance claim adjusters, etc. One Los Angeles officer alone made some fourteen television appearances in one week on which he was interviewed concerning the hub cap program, on public service time.

All of the advertising outlets of cooperating organizations should be utilized. Through this method it is possible to get tremendous newspaper coverage, the cost of which under other circumstances would have been astronomical. Many of the stories hit the wires of the news services and received national coverage. Posters should be printed for display in service stations, garages and other places where the marking of accessories is available.

Fillers to be included in the direct mail advertising of cooperating organizations should be sought after. The Richfield Oil Co. placed upon their metered mail stamp, which appeared on all of their correspondence, the legend "Mark Your Hub Caps." The Oil Companies may send fillers to their credit customers.

Follow-up stories of a news nature highpointing the accessory problem and the identification program tied in with arrests and human interest stories can be encouraged by cooperating organizations.

POLICE COOPERATION

All of this cooperation must be matched by the cooperation of law enforcement officers outside of the immediate interested officers. Patrol and traffic officers should be alerted and trained in using this program and the identification marks resulting from it in their routine tours of duty. Accessories should be checked in field interrogations and during the issuance of traffic citations and officers should be alert for older automobiles with late model hub caps and for vehicles carrying hub caps obviously not of stock issue.

REPORTS ON EFFICACY OF PILOT PROGRAMS

The identification program is still too young for comprehensive reports, however, it might be noted that in

Richmond, California where they were successful in lining up all new car dealers as well as service stations it is reported that they enjoyed a 75% reduction in reported hub cap thefts within the first 30 days. In the first arrest made as a result of the identification marks the hub caps recovered had previously been reported stolen by one of their Municipal Judges.

Arcadia, California used Police Relief funds for posters and the purchase of tools and in addition to the police themselves marking the hub caps enjoyed 100% cooperation from all service stations in town and reported an immediate reduction in crime reports of approximately 80%.

Colton, California was successful in obtaining 100% cooperation of service station operators in their area.

One of the first arrests resulting from this program in Riverside, California brought about the apprehension of a ring of eight thieves and the recovery of approximately $10,000 worth of stolen accessories.

In the town of Visalia, California it has been reported that this city enjoyed a 100% reduction in reports of this crime during the first six weeks of the operation of the program. Visalia had been averaging 87 crime reports a month regarding hub cap thefts.

The city of Porterville, California had been averaging 45 crime reports a month until the initiation of the identification program whereupon, it has been reported, they received no more crime reports for a full month, a 100% reduction in crime reports.

The city of Tulare, California has been reported to have achieved an 85% reduction in hub cap thefts as a result of their program.

The State of Utah, led by the cities of Salt Lake and Ogden was one of the first in the entire country to launch a comprehensive program of this type. They developed a tremendous publicity program and were able to earn the cooperation of insurance companies and most of the dealers and people associated with motor vehicles in the State and it is reported that they, as a result, enjoyed a reduction in this crime of from 35-45%. Utah used the serial number of the vehicle as the identifying marking.

It will be noted that while the larger cities have led in the formulation of these identification programs that it is in the smaller cities where officers have achieved the most cooperation and established the most enviable records. It is too early in the city of Los Angeles to make a factual report, although preliminary surveys indicate that its hub cap theft rate has dropped in the neighborhood of 35%.

ON THE EXTENSION OF IDENTIFICATION TO OTHER ACCESSORIES

Having once organized a program of this type it must not be allowed to die. Officers must continually push for more cooperation, for more organizations and people to become involved in that cooperation, and for the extension of this identification service to other automobile accessories. If this program is followed up correctly and energetically it should eventually become an integral part of the services rendered by persons engaged in any business dealing with motor vehicles.

Law enforcement is about to face another acute problem in this area. Most of the 1957 automobiles are coming out with 14 inch wheels instead of the previously used 15 and 16 inch wheels. These smaller wheels effectively lower a car and make it appear sleeker and more streamlined without any mechanical change. The smaller wheels have an extreme appeal to young car owners and we already have signs of an approaching wave of thefts. In the city of Los Angeles the increase of these thefts is obvious, with many dealers having already lost the wheels from ten to twelve 1957 model cars over a single weekend.

It is well to note that the wheels of all Chrysler products, including Dodge, Chrysler and Plymouth and DeSoto are all interchangeable without mechanical alteration since the year 1946. Chevrolet wheels including the 1957 models are interchangeable back to 1950. Mercury and Ford wheels are interchangeable from 1940. With these indications in prospect meetings are now being held with various insurance companies including the Universal Underwriters Corporation, who are engaged largely in insuring dealers against these types of thefts on a deductable basis, with an eye to having the insurance companies sell its dealers on placing marks of identification on these wheels. This corporation has already agreed to give their assured a vibro-engraver tool

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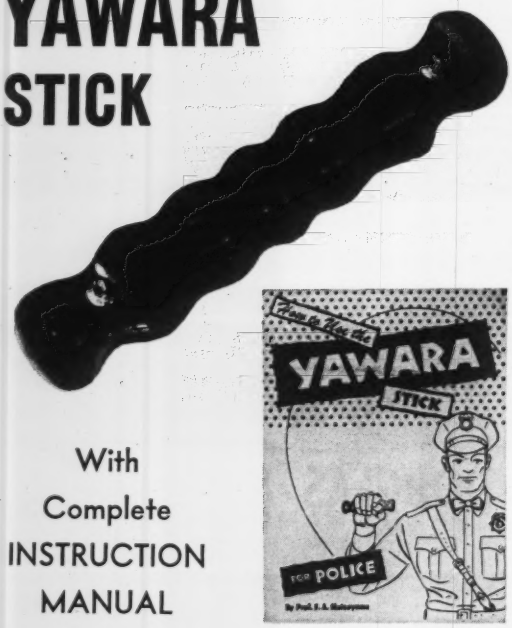

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for this purpose. Presently being experimented with also is an electric light weight branding iron which will brand names or identification numbers upon tires.

There is no doubt that so inclined, one could come up with many valid objections to the overall efficacy of the auto accessory identification program and the man power and energy which it consumes. As a matter of fact certain administrative police officials have already done so for reasons best known only to themselves. In this connection we must remark that while the program has already led to many arrests and effective prosecutions, the real value to law enforcement lies in its preventative efficacy. The authors realize that numbers can be altered, that phony bills of sale can be produced, etc. but this is no new problem as it applies equally well to the theft of automobiles and many other types of merchandise. On the other hand it is well known that widespread marketing of stolen merchandise is always sharply reduced when the receiver finds himself dealing in any type of marked merchandise.

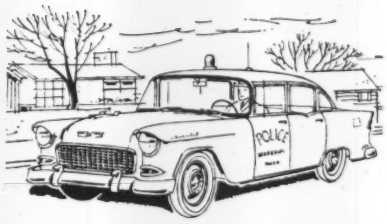
These objections to, as well as arguments in favor of, this program are both of comparative insignificance when related to the real benefit accruing from this effort to law enforcement as a whole.

The auto accessory identification program is a tremendous landmark of progress in the field of concrete, active cooperation and understanding between law enforcement agencies and the public which they are dedicated to serve. If nothing else is ever accomplished this program represents an opening wedge in that great battle in which all police officers share; the battle for understanding between the public and the police and the battle for mutual appreciation of each other's aims and problems.

It is a great stride forward, in perhaps an indirect way, in breaking down what Chief William H. Parker of the Los Angeles Police Dept. has called the "communications barrier" between police and public. This inter-relationship of police and the businessmen of the community, working together to solve a criminal problem which affects them both, can and will establish a mutual respect, understanding and rapport which is invaluable and which will never be lost regardless of the ultimate outcome of the identification program.

It is the author's opinion, based on the available facts, that in the problem of thefts from motor vehicles law enforcement is, indeed, faced with a most serious challenge. They are also convinced, in the light of what they have seen as well as in the small success they themselves have had, that law enforcement *can* meet the challenge.

Of even more importance is their conviction that if law enforcement is to be true to the responsibilities and duties entrusted to it by the public whom it serves—and if it is to establish itself as the increasingly important professional group that it *must* become, it is high time that a serious, concerted, and coordinated effort be put forth to stem the tide of the crime of theft from motor vehicles. ★★★



The One-Man Patrol Car

By Richard T. Runyan and F. Samuel Ostertag

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of eleven articles appearing in consecutive issues of* POLICE *dealing with the techniques of* ONE-MAN PATROL CAR OPERATION. *They are based upon a series of training bulletins developed by the Police Department of Corpus Christi, Texas, implementing its conversion to the one-man patrol car system. The first article appeared in the July-August issue of the* JOURNAL.

INVESTIGATION AND ARREST

Training Bulletin No. 2

Role of the Participating Patrolman. The patrol force of a police division acts to prevent violations of statutes and ordinances, to suppress disturbances, to arrest offenders, and to give aid, relief and information as it is required. These goals remain constant, although the techniques used to achieve them may change. The adoption of a one-man patrol car system is such a change. To a large extent, the effectiveness of this new organizational technique rests upon the attitude of the men undertaking the new program. It is essential that those who have been selected for the one-man patrol operation understand its value to the division and the community and that they approach the new system with flexibility of attitude and a willingness to learn new techniques (or, in most cases, re-orient old ones).

The first training bulletin considered the general background of experience leading to the adoption of the one-man patrol car and stressed personal safety in using a new technique of law enforcement. This second bulletin should help the officer to apply techniques with which he is already familiar to new situations and to understand why certain precautions and procedures assume additional significance under the new system. It is hoped it will help him to make the shift to a one-man patrol operation with as little confusion as possible and with the knowledge necessary to retain the division's excellent safety record.

Communication by Radio. The importance of radio communications in the use of one-man patrol cars cannot be stressed too strongly. All Corpus Christi patrol cars have three-way radios which are intended to be used with discretion, but *used* whenever necessary. Probably the greatest advancement in police effectiveness and efficiency in the past one hundred years has been effected through improved communications. These communication facilities work for the patrolman, providing him with accurate, up-to-the-minute information about the situation to which he is assigned. It is his duty to make these facilities equally valuable to the central unit, communicating his activities and intentions. His safety requires that the dispatcher know his whereabouts and activities in all possible detail.

General Investigative Procedure. The one-man patrol car officer who intends to leave his vehicle should always notify his dispatcher that he is going out of service. The out of service call should be given for any activity for which the patrolman leaves his car—whether it be to issue a citation, conduct a field interrogation, or answer a house call. The officer should always give the dispatcher the location and the type of activity that is being investigated. For example, the officer might say, "Unit No. 105, signal 9, 1616 Buffalo Street, suspected prowler." The patrolman should await acknowledgement by the dispatcher before leaving his vehicle.

Officers who undertake to stop a car, for any reason whatsoever, should report by radio to the dispatcher and should write down the car's license number before leaving the patrol car. The license number should remain with the police car. In the event the person stopped speeds away and is lost in a chase, the license number will be useful in apprehending the escapee. In the event of injury to the officer, the license number will be invaluable in later apprehension and prosecution of the violator.

Assistance should be requested whenever needed, but the officer requesting assistance should specify exactly the kind of assistance required and the number and type of units he feels can offer that assistance. With the increased number of requests for assistance that should result from the use of one-man cars, it is imperative that officers distinguish clearly between calls for immediate help resulting from direct personal danger, and calls for assistance in making an investigation wherein the officer's life is not in danger.

Quick Action for Safety. Some commonly accepted police procedures assume additional importance when applied to the one-man patrol unit. In any case, when a patrol unit is sent on a call, the call should be

Address: Chief Richard T. Runyan, Police Department, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Communications Officer R. J. Mudd dispatches necessary information to one-man patrol operators.

cleared within ten minutes; if the patrolman fails to make this report, the dispatcher will request by radio that the patrolman report himself back in service. Failing acknowledgement, the dispatcher will send an additional unit to check on the unit first dispatched. It is obvious that, with one-man patrol units, failure to clear a call must be treated as an extreme emergency by the dispatcher. An oversight in clearing a call can have the same consequences as any other false alarm.

Availability of Additional Units. Beat assignments are made to insure the patrolling of given areas to aid the dispatcher in knowing the general location of all units. It is considered good police work for a car in a district adjoining one in which a call is received to move toward the location of the call. However, cars should stay within the assigned beat area and should not "jump" calls assigned to other units. Any movement by a patrolman beyond the limits of his beat can cause the dispatcher to lose this unit and might result in inability to provide needed help in case of an emergency.

Transporting a Prisoner. In making an arrest, an officer must use his best judgment to determine whether the prisoner is to be transported in the officer's patrol car or in the patrol wagon. The patrol wagon provides maximum security in the transportation of prisoners, an invaluable help in caring for dangerous or rowdy prisoners. Whatever the method of transportation chosen, no prisoner should be placed in the vehicle without first being searched. The search should be a thorough one to insure that the prisoner is concealing no weapon.

Belligerent or dangerous prisoners always require special handling. If the patrol wagon is not available when needed, the arresting officer should call for help from the adjoining district before starting to transport a prisoner. After notifying the dispatcher, the assisting officer should park and lock his patrol car and ride with the arresting officer and the prisoner to the station. Always ask for assistance when in doubt.

The security of the prisoner is of prime importance. Handcuffs prevent escape and lessen the possibility of injury both to the officer and the prisoner. Prisoners should not be placed in the back seat of a vehicle unless accompanied by an officer. The patrol unit should notify the dispatcher of its position and destination before starting toward the destination with a prisoner.

PRISONERS SHOULD ALWAYS WALK IN FRONT OF THE ARRESTING OFFICER, NEVER BEHIND HIM. THE OFFICER SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP HIS GUN SIDE AWAY FROM THE PRISONER. Watch for Training Bulletin No. 3—THE ONE-MAN PATROL CAR—*Overtaking and Stopping Automobiles* in the next issue of POLICE. ★★★

←
Top—Patrolman J. R. Trammell illustrates proper procedure for approaching a pedestrian for interrogation. (Detective W. C. Teter, pedestrian.) Center—Procedure for requesting and receiving identification from pedestrian. Bottom—Patrolman calls headquarters for wanted information on pedestrian.

The Use of Telephonic Recording Equipment in Police Reporting

By Roy C. Niebuhr

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is presently assigned to the Planning and Research Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, where he has conducted system studies and forms design for the past two years.*

Sergeant Niebuhr joined the Los Angeles Police Department immediately after graduation from the Peace Officers Curriculum of Los Angeles City College in 1946. He is also a graduate of the University of Southern California, 1952, and holds a commission in the Office of Special Investigation, United States Air Force Reserve.

THE nation's recent shortage of secretaries and typists has become a critical problem in all major private business concerns as well as policing agencies. This shortage is attributed to many factors, such as: the shorter work week, increase in the number of children per family which return working mothers to the home, our expanding economy and the increased demands of paperwork or what is known as "administrative over-head." This shortage of clerical help and the ever increasing volume of paper work is being counteracted in private business by better methods of handling and full utilization of scientific developments. The metropolitan police department of today is experiencing the same problems as any big business with the usual difficulties in processing mass data. If the task is to be efficiently and economically accomplished, money must be wisely spent and equipment must be effectively used.

The most time consuming of all the problems inherent to police record keeping are the operations necessary to transfer information from the officer to the proper forms and adequate number of copies. Methods men have been working on improved clerical procedures ever since the advent of the typewriter (a device which has withstood the test of time with only slight modifications), yet the problem of finding the best method of getting the information to the typist is still with us. Many police departments still use the antiquated method of officers writing out reports in longhand or use the time consuming system of personally dictating to the typist. One of the better methods of handling reports is to dictate to a recording machine. This system is now being used by nearly every major private company and hundreds of police departments.

Where there is a sufficient volume of work a clerical pool is usually established and has proved quite effective, as typists are in an isolated work area and may specialize in certain types of reports, resulting in greater productivity. There still remains the problem of getting the written copy or dictated record to the typist through either a tube system or messenger. Most writers in the systems and procedures business are of the opinion that clerical pools are here to stay and that the use of dictating machines is on the increase with the introduction of late models that have improved electronic features.

Many suppliers of recording equipment now offer a remote control recording system which is rapidly being adopted by many companies that are fighting the clerical work load problem common to all organizations. These telephonic recording systems are of two types, internal (Figure 1) or external system (Figure 2).

The internal system is the most commonly used. It provides a dictating phone at the desk of each individual requiring the typing service. All recording and transcribing equipment is located in the central typing pool. The dictator reaches the transcribing machine through the regular internal telephone extension system. The mere dialing of a given number connects the dictator with the clerical pool where a rotary system selects a transcriber which is not in use. The dictator has complete control of the transcriber in that he can start, stop, play back, indicate correction or request the operator by dialing a single number predesignated for each operation requested. If all transcribers are in use a busy signal is received by the requesting dictator. Experience has indicated that transcribers should be purchased on the basis of one for each five dictating phones installed. This reflects an appreciable saving over the common practice of one transcriber for each dictator. The actual ratio of dictators to transcribers could only be determined by a work-count as usage varies greatly with different types of organizations.

This system is valuable in handling rush correspondence which is common in police work. Other more obvious advantages are:

1. Elimination of most peak workload problems.
2. Dictators are relieved of the bother of servicing recording machines.
3. Provides economy of expansion, since additional stations can be added to a circuit at less cost than the purchase of individual recording machines.
4. The possibility of mechanical failures is decreased.

Address: Roy C. Niebuhr, 7219 West 94th St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

5. Loss of dictation due to record breakage en route has been eliminated.

6. Office appearance has been improved.

The dialing operation for starting and stopping records can be replaced with a voice-operated relay attachment available through several manufacturers. In voice-operated relays the power of the voice activates a relay that starts the machine and when the voice stops, the machine also stops recording. The earlier voice-operated machines were not very successful as the equipment requires about 1/10 of a second to get up to recording speeds. In this case the first words dictated into the machine were "clipped off." Newer equipment has a magnetic tape drum that revolves constantly at the time the recording equipment is being used. The magnetic drum then sends the first word to the recorder 1/5 of a second later. As the words are recorded they are erased automatically to permit the drum to pick up the following words.

The external telephonic recording system operates much like the internal system with a few variations. The external system uses the regular commercial telephone company lines to the PBX board where it is necessary for an operator to connect the dictator to a recorder and to start and stop the recording operation. The dictator can signal the operator through a light or buzzer signal actuated by a 12 second silence. Federal communication regulations also require a beep-tone on all recordings made over commercial lines.

This type of recording system has become very popular with sales organizations who realize the value of keeping their salesmen in the field and yet still obtain quick response to orders submitted by telephone. Police departments in Richmond, California, and Phoenix, Arizona, have been using a similar external system for their officers in the field for a number of years.

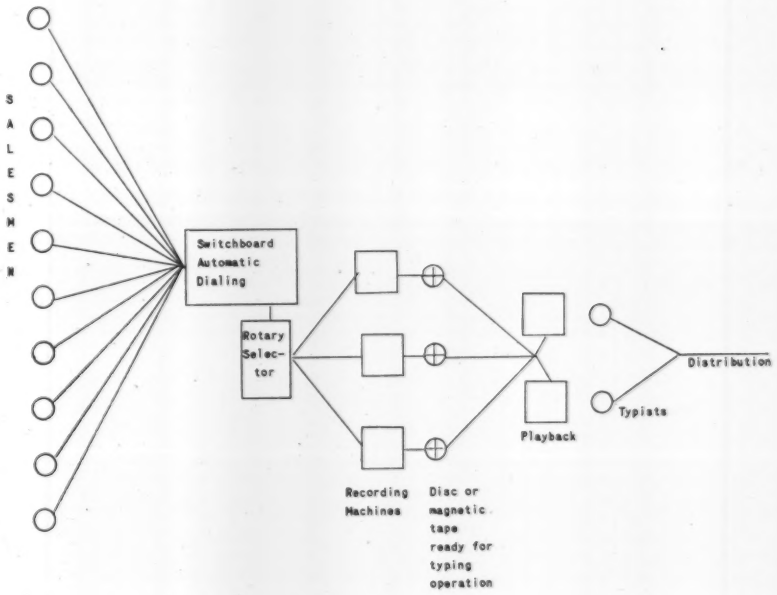


Figure 1.

In 1954, the Los Angeles Police Department recognized the urgent need for a telephonic recording system to alleviate the typing work load of the records function. The Juvenile Division Record Unit was selected as the most adaptable for this type of operation since their annual volume had reached 15,000 juvenile investigation reports which were typed at fourteen different geographical locations. The distance from the Central Juvenile Record Unit to the decentralized juvenile units varied from three to twenty-five miles, which frequently caused costly travel time when reports had to be rushed to headquarters.

A pilot study was conducted at the Central Juvenile Unit for a period of one year. During this trial period work counts were conducted that revealed an increase in typing speed from 14.5 words per minute to 24.7 and a decrease in the time required for each report from 35 minutes to 24.5 minutes. The study strongly indicated a need for the training of dictators. It was also necessary to sell the supervisors on the value and necessity of the change-over.

On July 1, 1957, the internal telephonic recording system was installed in ten of the fourteen juvenile units (Figure 3). The system required the exclusive use of a city-owned telephone line for each installation which was made available to the police department by the Fire and Police Signal Division, Department of Building and Safety. Telephone instruments were installed in each of the ten juvenile units involved. Ten recording machines were installed in a special room at the central record unit. Each machine was wired directly with a designated juvenile unit. A rotary selector system was not used because of its initial cost and the fact that the peak load from each of the juvenile units was during the same time of day (2-5 p.m.) which made individual recorders more desirable. Four typist positions were requested for this specific assignment. They now handle the typing of all juvenile investigation reports from ten juvenile units in less time than when the typing was previously accomplished at their respective records units in the geographical divisions.

Each juvenile unit has the exclusive use of one telephone record-

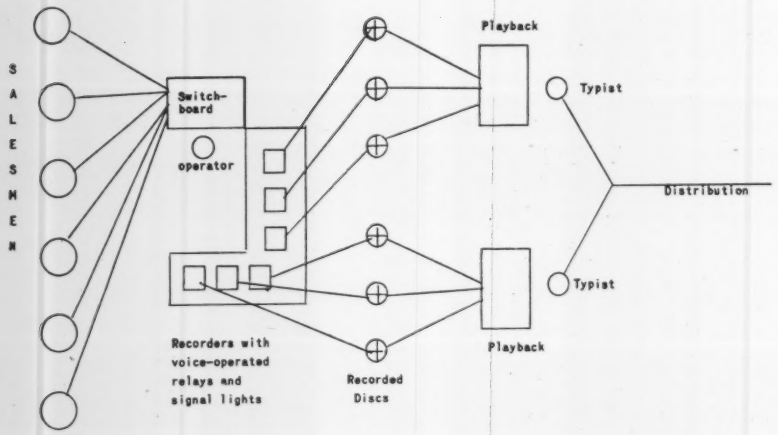
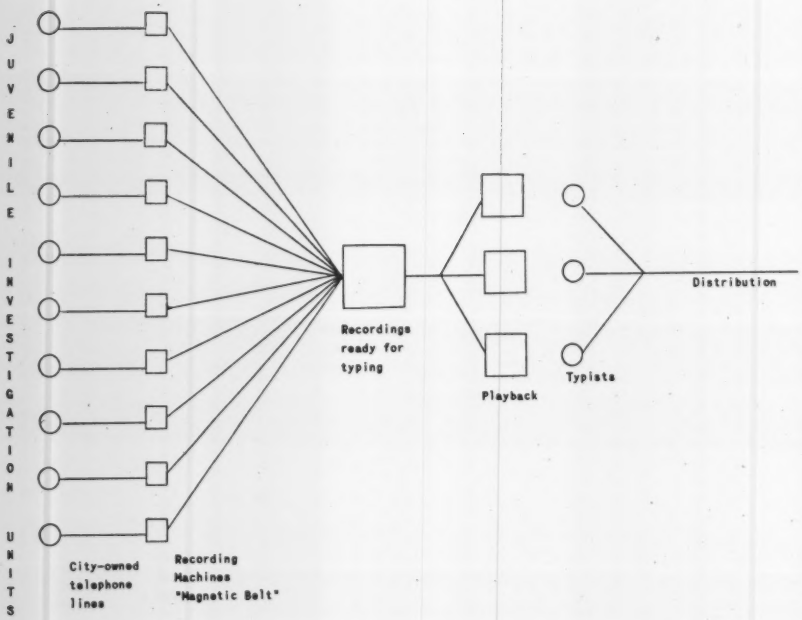


Figure 2.



ADVANTAGES:

1. No waiting for recorder
2. No operator required on duty
3. Immediate typing available
4. No messenger service necessary
5. Complete control of recorder, for playback and corrections

Figure 3.

ing circuit available on a twenty-four hour basis. Juvenile units have from four to eight investigators assigned who dictate an average of three to six investigation reports per week-day. A copy of the investigation report is sent back to the investigator by regular department messenger where it is filed for future use in the decentralized location. Procedures have been worked out that eliminate need for the signature of the investigator. The actual approval of the report is either made by the watch commander at juvenile headquarters, when time is of essence, and in all other cases returned to the concerned juvenile unit supervisor for his approval.

Consideration is now being given to the possibilty of adding other types of reports to this system as soon as workable procedures can be completed.

Prior to placing the system in operation a class in dictation techniques was given to each juvenile unit supervisor who in turn was supplied with teaching material with which to instruct the investigators of their respective units. To supplement the teaching material a demonstration model of a complete telephone system was assembled in a portable box and routed to each juvenile unit as a teaching aid and actual practice by the investigator.

At the end of ten months of operation the efficiency of the system has steadily increased with the experience of both the dictators and typists. The time period between investigations and actual distribution of reports has been reduced in many cases from weeks to days. Errors in dictation have become less frequent and the problem of rushing a report to headquarters by automobile has been completely eliminated.

A telephonic recording system contributes to the effective operation and administration of a central records system. It aids in the judicious distribution of manpower and police effort and provides a more reliable evaluation of the efficiency and economy of operation.

With the success of the telephonic recording system in the Los Angeles Police Department it is obvious that scientific police management has received a new impetus. The general managers of police agencies must be well informed on technological developments, farsighted in planning for the future, and flexible in accepting changes of this nature if they are to be prepared to meet the tremendous management challenges of tomorrow. ★★★

Policewoman in the Line

By James M. Owens

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Owens is associated with the Editorial Department of* THE HARTFORD COURANT *and for the past eight years has covered crime news for that newspaper. In preceding years he was on a similar assignment with the* HARTFORD SUNDAY HERALD *and the* EAST HARTFORD GAZETTE. *The author has long been interested in the work and contributions of the policewoman to the American police service and what he has to say in this article will prove of interest to readers of the* JOURNAL *everywhere.*

VERSATILITY could well be the middle name of policewomen. This is necessarily true because they are a few among many men and because of such a ratio, they take part in a wider variety of cases than does the average officer.

"I don't know what we would do without policewomen," Assistant Chief Peter A. Anderson of Hartford, Connecticut asserts. "You just can't operate a modern police department without them. They have definitely made vital contributions to law enforcement."

Chief Anderson was speaking from experience. Hartford has had women police officers for more than 30 years who time and again, in addition to helping the city's troubled youth, have solved cases that have ranged from juvenile delinquency to homicide.

Any department in the country could use an investigator like Policewoman Frances M. Ostroske who serves under Chief Anderson's command. She has time and again completed investigations virtually single handed that have included taking statements, photographing and sketching a crime scene and then wrapping it up with a neatly typed, detailed report to guide a prosecution.

The outstanding work of Policewomen Ostroske, Detective Katherine M. Barry of the Narcotics Squad of New York City and Policewoman Doris Fanning of Philadelphia, has in recent years, attracted long overdue attention to the value of policewomen.

Interested persons learn that today's policewoman is not the imagined hatchet-faced, burly amazon with a brimstone tongue. They find young women with college backgrounds well versed in the civil rights of all and who work as hard to protect the innocent as they do to bring the guilty before the bar of justice.

The efficiency of Hartford's three policewomen, Vera A. Conroy, Ella G. Brown and Mrs. Ostroske, is somewhat reflected in their 95 per cent conviction average in court during 1957 and the majority of the cases were felonies. Such figures are not deceiving. These policewomen just don't go to court without convincing evidence.

"Policewomen are here to stay," says Dr. Lois L. Higgins, a Chicago policewoman on leave who is acting as director of the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau and president of the International Association of Women Police. Figures show that Dr. Higgins is right. The latest survey made of the 100 largest city police departments in the country show 82 departments have 1,040 women with the badge of authority and their number is steadily increasing, especially in the smaller departments where even one woman can make a big difference.

Policewomen are also making important contributions in the long sought goal of law enforcement in attaining a true status of professionalism. The neatly dressed, well spoken policewoman, makes a very favorable impression. Many departments, including Hartford, make use of their policewomen when civic, religious or fraternal organizations make requests for a police officer to speak at their meetings or for appearances on radio or television.

Policewomen are often referred to as "specialists" because of their work with women and children, but a look at some of their accomplishments, and bearing in mind that women and children are involved in almost every type of crime these days, women officers have proved that they excell in just about everything a detective can do. Policewoman Ostroske in Hartford, has in five years, become a "specialist" in the investigation of narcotics, child molestation, juvenile delinquency, abortions, thefts and homicide.

Arrests in abortion cases in Hartford increased when Policewoman Ostroske was sent to a hospital to take a dying declaration from a woman who was the apparent victim of an illegal operation.

A novice in the knowledge of abortions, her skill as an interrogator and sticking to the basic "who, what, where, when, why and how" questions, produced information which led to the arrest of two men locally and a detailed description of where and who committed the abortion in Boston, Massachusetts.

Her quest for knowledge didn't end with the case. The policewoman talked with doctors and read all the available police textbooks on the subject. It paid off. A few months later she applied such knowledge when she was assigned to a second abortion case. This time Policewoman Ostroske tripped up the victim when she tried to lie about how the operation was performed. Three were arrested in Hartford and she was able to give the exact address in New York City where a woman could obtain the operation for $300.

Policewoman Ostroske, like Policewoman Fanning in

Address: Mr. James M. Owens, Editorial Department, *The Hartford Courant*, Hartford 1, Connecticut.

As handy with a Graphic as a news photographer, Policewoman Frances M. Ostroske of Hartford has photographed some of the city's most noted crime scenes. Unlike many police photographers, she uses a light meter and eliminates the needless use of flashbulbs whenever possible.

Policewoman Doris Fanning of the Philadelphia Police Department became the first policewoman in her department to win the Badge and Key Award. She is shown here being presented with an engraved plaque by Deputy Albert Brown for her outstanding undercover work in narcotics.

Philadelphia, has also played major roles in narcotics investigations. Miss Fanning's undercover work earned her the department's "Badge and Key" award. She was the first policewoman in the department's history to ever be so honored.

These are but a few of the extraordinary accomplishments of the seemingly tireless policewoman. Mrs. Ostroske has also worked undercover to close "bottle clubs" when all other methods failed; she personally uncovered a two-year old never reported homicide while questioning a woman about a common law marriage; tapped lightly on doors of bookmakers and put many fortune tellers out of business when they made the mistake of neglecting their own future while "reading" a crystal ball to an extremely interested patron.

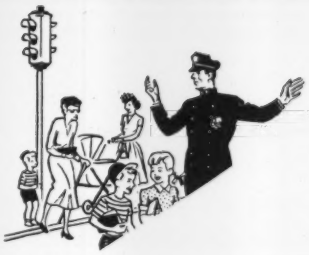
This is the side of the work of policewomen that appears in daily newspapers, but their real importance can't be measured and never appears in print. Day after day they counsel young women who either seek their help or are found in questionable places; help delinquent mothers keep a family together by referring them to the proper social agency; search for runaway girls and restore lost children to their parents who spend hours searching before thinking to call the police.

Even this imposing list hardly covers what policewomen are called upon to do in emergencies. Then it is just a question of "a policewoman would probably do the job best" and off she goes whether it be to act as a decoy to trap a sex fiend or talk a mentally disturbed woman into accompanying uniformed patrolmen to a hospital.

Policewomen make critical decisions in the individual case. They may decide if a neglect of children case can be satisfactorily adjusted with a warning or referral to a social agency or if an arrest must be made. Arrests in such cases are the last resort for nothing removes the stigma from a child attending school if his little playmates learn that his mother spent the night behind bars. And finally there is the niche which more than anything else led to the appointment of policewomen—questioning women who hesitate to tell men the necessary details of a case.

Policewomen have come a long way since 1893 when Mrs. Marie Owens, the widow of a Chicago policeman became the pioneer law enforcement officer in skirts when she was placed on the roll sheet as a "patrolman" and carried on for the next 30 years working with women and children.

How far policewomen will travel in the next 65 years is in the hands of modern police administrators who are learning that a woman's place is not always in the home when there is a criminal to be caught. ★★★



The Mooresville Plan

A New Traffic Idea—The Pedestrian Mall

By Ridley T. Nichol

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Of unusual interest to the police in terms of relieving traffic congestion in central business districts, particularly in smaller communities, is the development of the pedestrian mall, through which a diversion of the traffic load is effected and the central business district retained as the economic center by making it more convenient and attractive for shoppers. This is the premise upon which extensive proposals have been made for the center of Mooresville, North Carolina. The* JOURNAL *is pleased to make its pages available to City Manager Nichol in presenting the details of a unique proposal which has relevance for (1) the replanning and rejuvenation of central business districts, large and small, throughout the country; (2) the specific application of the superblock concept to small business districts, and (3) small communities caught in the orbit of booming metropolitan centers. Mr. Nichol holds the A.B. degree in the social sciences from Vanderbilt University and the Master's in local government administration from the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to coming to Mooresville, he served as Assistant to the City Manager of Norfolk, and as City Manager of Marple Township, Pennsylvania.*

LAST winter officials, working with planning and architectural consultants, began a study of Mooresville's "downtown traffic problem." The result is "The Mooresville Plan." In essence, "The Mooresville Plan" combines the superblock concept with its periphery parking and pedestrian mall, with exterior and interior remodeling of business establishments.

"The Mooresville Plan" has been submitted to City Council and business and civic leaders. If the Plan is implemented, the Mooresville business District will be one of the most convenient, attractive and pleasing shopping centers to be found anywhere. Cash registers should react accordingly.

In approaching Mooresville's downtown problem we were confronted with an old business district with inadequate parking and a generally unattractive appearance which is losing trade to the large, dynamic metropolitan business district of Charlotte 30 miles distant. Charlotte has become the main reality in Mooresville's business life. Transportation and communication (TV) improvements have placed Mooresville merchants in a most precarious position. They find it difficult, if not impossible, to compete selectionwise or pricewise for many goods found in Charlotte. More Mooresville citizens have charge accounts in Charlotte than in Mooresville.

City officials have become increasingly concerned about this state of affairs—and for other than simply tax value reasons. Optimistic and prosperous business houses are an essential part of the Grade A community—just as important as sturdy homes and churches, and adequate schools, leisure activities, and municipal facilities. The sophisticated industrial prospect understands this. Water supply and tax rate do not necessarily dictate plant site. A community's component parts are interdependent. A pathological condition in one, unless checked, eventually affects all.

Based on this definition of the problem, "The Mooresville Plan" sets forth its basic hypothesis: If persons residing within a ten-mile radius of Mooresville find that it is more convenient and pleasant to shop in Mooresville than in Charlotte, they will do so.

The report, prepared by traffic and planning consultants, proposes that the four-block central business district be designed ultimately to become a single, large block with all through traffic routed around the new section. Off-street parking would be provided through an extensive series of interior lots to serve stores and other establishments. About 600 feet of the principal street in the business district would be closed off entirely to automobile traffic, except emergency vehicles, and made into a pedestrian mall with planted islands of trees and shrubs. The interior parking lots and the pedestrian areas would be connected by pedestrian walks. Truck loading zones would be provided at the edges of the parking lots or from unclosed portions of existing streets.

To unite the new "superblock" and to provide a safe, attractive, and efficient pedestrian operation, a center mall was designed to replace a a portion of Main Street. This mall will be parklike in nature with planted islands of trees and flowering shrubs. The mall will be reserved for pedestrians and prohibited to all except emergency vehicles. For the convenience of shoppers, pedestrian walks will connect parking areas with the mall and other store frontages. It is anticipated that new stores, and old stores, facing a street or the mall on one side and a parking area in the rear, will utilize double fronts in their construction or remodeling. The Plan contemplates that if the business district continues to advance in a northerly direction along Main Street, new block groups can be formed, each centering around a mall.

The report proposes that uniformity of store fronts and displays be achieved through cooperative action by the various business establishments. Uniformity in appearance would be achieved through colored aluminum and glass panels and a continuous canopy along store fronts to serve the pedestrian.

The first phase of the program to

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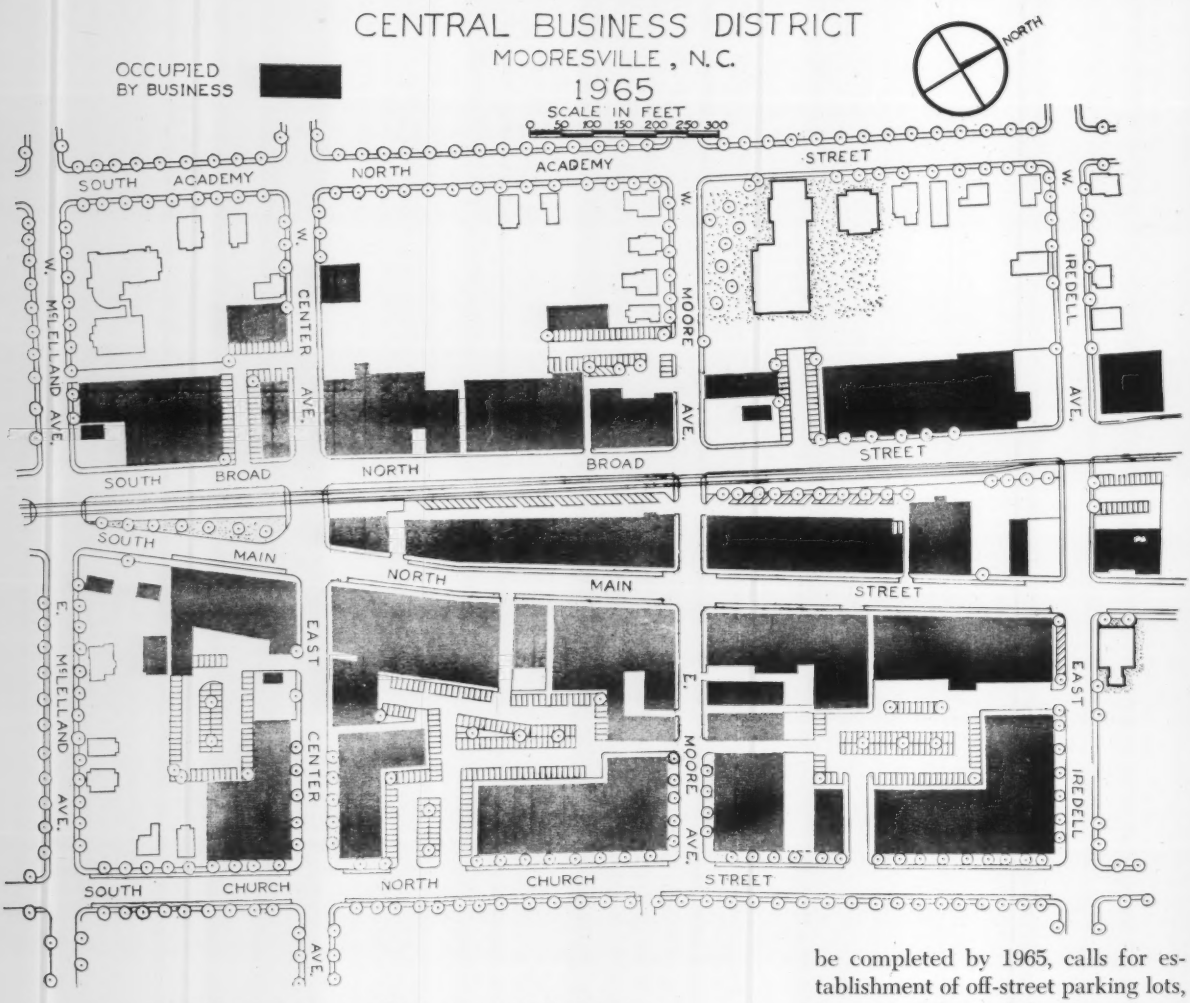
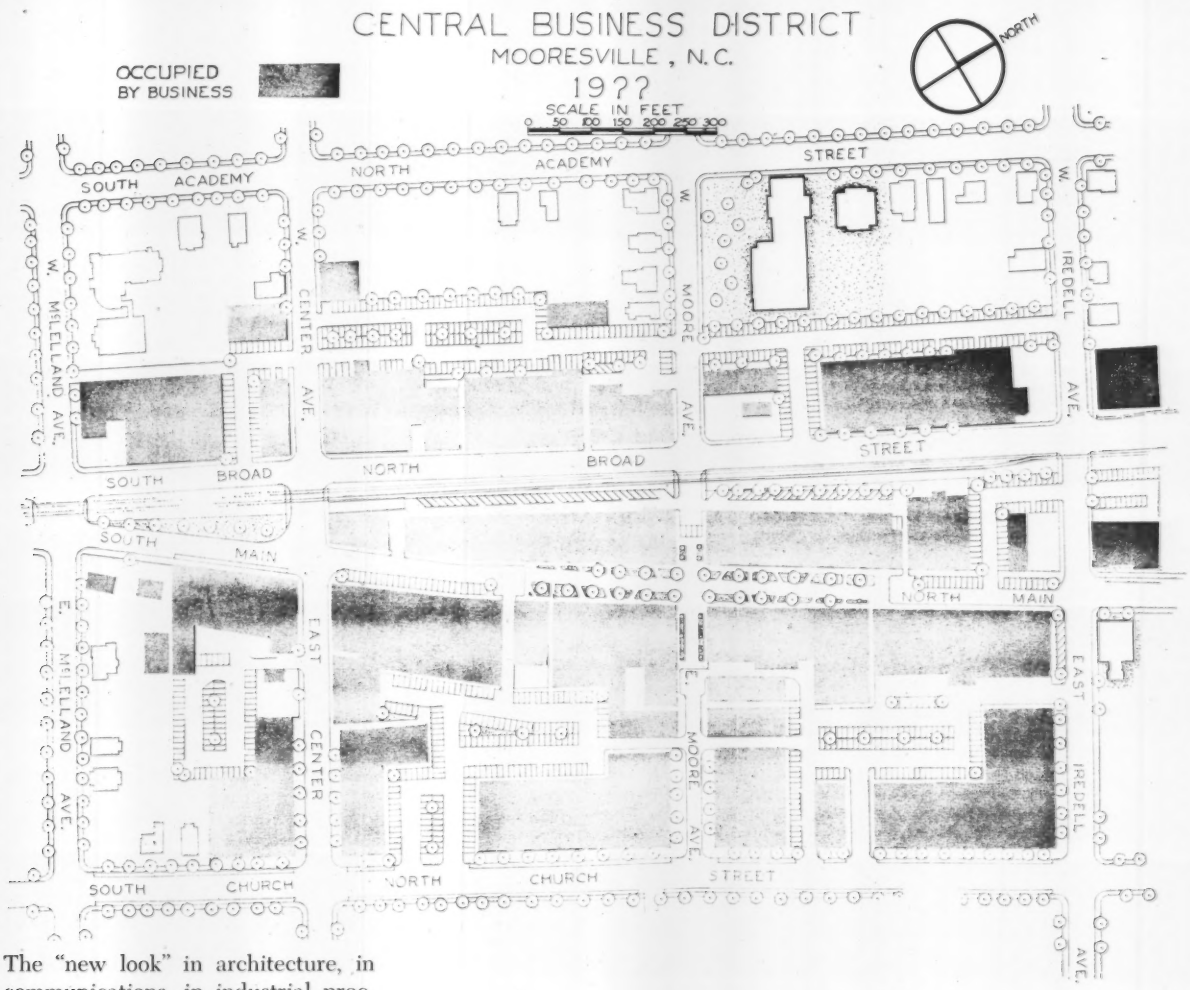


Initial plan to be accomplished as part of Schedule I.

be completed by 1965, calls for establishment of off-street parking lots, the remodeling of building fronts and backs, planting of trees, and converting to parallel parking on streets. The second phase, to be started when automobile traffic reaches 11,000 vehicles per day, calls for additional off-street parking, closing the principal street and constructing the pedestrian mall, and the completion of tree planting and other landscaping.

In Mooresville, and in most other U.S.A. communities, a 1900 business district should be redesigned for the needs of 1975. These needs are already apparent. Our society—and our tastes—are maturing. Tomorrow's citizen will expect urban facilities and municipal operations to be as advanced and efficient as the balance of his very technological life.

View of central business district looking north along Main Street, 1957.



Final plan for business district.

The "new look" in architecture, in communications, in industrial processes must be matched by Downtown U.S.A.

At a recent Little Rock meeting, planners and architects agreed tomorrow's Main Street should be both functional and attractive. We must stop trifling with the downtown traffic problem. In most communities halfway, palliative measures have been exhausted. The only thing left is a brand new approach. Do we want urban citizens to have a pleasing shopping and business environment? Do we want to restore the usefulness of—and save—Downtown U.S.A.? Then let's get moving and remake our old-fashioned, malfunctioning central business districts into objects of grace and beauty appropriate to Twentieth Century Man. ★★★

View of central business district looking south along Main Street, 1957.

Security and Protection in a Museum

By Michael J. Pakalik

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Here the reader is taken inside the lines for a penetrating view of the security operations of a great Museum. The author, a native New Yorker, is a graduate of the New York Institute of Criminology and the New York Police Academy. He has been associated with The American Museum of Natural History for over sixteen years. He served in the U. S. Navy in World War II, and is an active member of the American Legion and local civic organizations.*

A MUSEUM has five areas of protection—its own physical plant, its collections, its visitors, its own employees, and its reputation. With an institution the size of The American Museum of Natural History this becomes a large order. Over two million visitors come into the building each year and over six hundred employees sign the time sheet.

The American Museum is surrounded by a ten-block area from 77th Street to 81st Street and from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue. Within this area are seventeen buildings housing the administrative and scientific staff, public instruction, research laboratories, the mechanical shops, storerooms, libraries, offices, the accounting department, purchasing, exhibition and design, and a multitude of other departments devoted to the operation and upkeep of the Museum. The total Museum area is 23.27 acres and of this, 11.5 acres are open to the public.

The Museum is located in a neighborhood which has gradually become depressed over the years and is considered by the New York Police Department to be a "high hazard" area. This means that the possibility of vandalism is greater than if the institution were located in an upper-income residential section of the City. For the good of the Museum and its visitors, the administration took steps to cope with the situation by creating a Security Police Force or the Protection Division, as it is called.

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The responsibility for the operation of the Protection Division was given to me late in 1952. In setting up the Division, I carefully screened and checked my personnel, looking into their backgrounds and weighing their potentialities and abilities. The men I selected were sworn in as Peace Officers by the New York City Police Department and were trained in proper police and law enforcement procedures.

Two units make up the Protection Division—a uniformed police force and a detective force. The uniformed police patrol the outside area of the Museum and the Planetarium. Each officer assigned to his post reports by telephone hourly to the Division office. Each man is familiar with traffic control and has a basic knowledge of first aid in the event of emergencies.

The detective force operates within the Museum, patrolling the exhibition halls. These men receive additional training in investigation, interrogation procedures, presentation of evidence, and in the securing of witnesses.

When we first began the protection operation, some interesting sidelights of detective work came up. I found it necessary to train a new man to behave like a museum visitor so that he did not look like a bloodhound following a scent. Museum visitors stop before exhibits, read labels, wander from one thing to another, and frequently sit down to rest their weary feet. I found that a little training made it possible for my new men to act like visitors and thus attract little or no attention to what they were actually investigating.

This can be embarrassing at times. One night, when I was conducting an investigation during a Members' lecture, I met a member of the administration who called out, "Hello, Mike," and I was forced to walk past him without any sign of recognition. Later he told me that he thought I had been stricken with a sudden attack of amnesia but when I explained that I could not afford, at that moment, to be known as a Museum employee, he laughed and understood.

On various occasions people with larceny in their souls slip past the elevator operators and get to the top floor of the Museum where the laboratories and offices are mainly located. We have had secretaries' handbags stolen, cameras lifted, and even incidents of molestation. To aid our detective force we installed a special red telephone with a very loud gong in the Protection office. When an employee is in trouble or sees improper acts, either in the exhibition halls or on the upper floors, he dials "222" and my men are on the spot in seconds or minutes.

This coded telephone is not only used for emergencies but also for prevention of incidents. I have tried to impress on every employee, from the Director down, that we would rather answer 100 false alarms than miss one real chance to nip a crime in the bud. I am gratified to say that Museum people do not hesitate to call "222" to say, for example, "There are four tough-looking hoodlums now leaving the Roosevelt elevator on their way to the Whitney Bird

Hall." In a moment, one of our men is there to keep an eye on them to see that trouble is stopped before it starts.

To give you an idea of the operation of the Protection Division, here is a sample of the report made monthly to the administration. It lists Reported Thefts, Moral Offenders, Assaults on Visitors, Disorderly Visitors, Vandalism, Flood, Fire, First Aid Cases, Fingerprints Taken of New Employees, Photographs for I.D. Cards, and the number of "222" calls answered within the reported month.

In addition to protecting the visitors who come to the Museum, it is also necessary to protect the institution when employing new personnel. Because many of the employees deal with children, we must fingerprint each new man or woman coming in for a job and send the prints to the New York Police Department for checking. More than once we have turned up a police record but we usually note the number of years elapsed, with no desire to further punish a person who once made a mistake and has been on good behavior ever since.

On rare occasions a Museum employee will be tempted to steal materials or to engage in petty office theft. Fortunately, we have not had much of this and usually apprehend the culprit in short order. Dismissal without court action is the usual procedure. Years ago there was some "borrowing" of laboratory alcohol—for "cleaning neckties," as one culprit told us. But someone in the scientific departments spread a rumor to the effect that anyone using the alcohol for—let us say, cleaning neckties—would become violently ill. There is actually nothing added to the earthenware crocks of alcohol but the levels stay about where they ought to!

To protect the Museum after hours, the Watch Force was reorganized. A continuous patrol was set in motion so that coverage is maintained at all times. Classes were held in fire control and instructions given on the various types of fires and the proper equipment and methods to use in combatting blazes of every type. Fire stations are assigned to men on duty and the rest of the force are given protective posts. When both the day and night forces were in good operation, I felt that the Museum now had adequate protection and the results began to show up in a steadily-decreasing array of incidents.

The author looks over a collection of weapons taken from trouble-makers in the American Museum of Natural History.

With our clean-up operation, particularly of teen-age toughs and vandals, we have collected a "Chamber of Horrors"—an exhibition of destructive weapons and implements that includes knives, billies, slingshots, zip guns, water pistols, glass cutters, and other objects that have been turned over to the Police Department.

Experience has made us wise in learning new crime techniques. We found that a unique method of purse-snatching was employed in the area of the Museum. A group of boys approached a woman visitor near the building and then squirted a water pistol into her face. An accomplice then attempted to snatch her purse as she raised her hands to ward off the attack, intending to hop over the Central Park wall and disappear into the shrubbery. In the initial attempt, we prevented such an outrage because of the alertness of the Museum's uniformed patrolman.

We find, from our contacts with the teen-age groups, that their arrogance and bravado disappear on individual questioning and cross-examination. In a group they are bold. Alone, they are frightened and show that they are youngsters, momentarily bewildered or maladjusted toward society. Separated parents, unhappy home lives, and lack of parental guidance are the important

The result of vandalism—cracked exhibition plate glass front in Sanford Bird Hall of the American Museum of Natural History.

factors behind the behavior of most of these boys.

With moral offenders, our problems are different in nature. We are now dealing with male adults, some married and with families, and mentally disturbed. The reluctance of the victim, in most moral cases, makes it difficult to do more than warn the offender off the premises and forbid his return. The victim's embarrassment or the fear of publicity and lost time in court militate against charges being pressed.

When the victim fails to press charges in a moral case we can only impress on the offender the seriousness of his act. We try to show him the effect that public knowledge of what he has done would have on his family, and his business and social contacts. In many cases, the offender will cooperate and permit us to make arrangements with social workers or a medical institution near his home for admittance for psychiatric care. Our records show that a small advance has been made along these lines, judging from personal visits and telephone calls from former offenders who have undergone rehabilitation. Their gratitude is rewarding.

New York's Police Commissioner, Stephen P. Kennedy, aware of the part played by protection and security, inaugurated a Security Method and Operation course at the New York Police Academy, under the direction of Inspector R. J. Gallati. Members of the Police Department are allowed to attend, and outside organizations, such as our own American Museum, the New York State Police, the New York Water Front Commission and others sent representatives. The result of the cooperation between the Police Department and the security agencies created an understanding spirit of mutual concern.

Like any other institution, the Museum suffers losses through burglary, pilferage, and petty thefts. Protection copes with such losses by making thorough investigations, and upon the apprehension of the suspects, appears in court as complainants for the Museum.

There is one important factor in security and protection work in any public institution and that is the public relations factor. The reputation of the Museum is at stake as well as the safety of Museum visitors and employees. We must proceed surely and with definite proof and facts before we take any definitive action. No institution can afford to offend the public or to press action repugnant to a potential complainant.

In addition to this, there is a Museum obligation to the Police Department, public health, and the press. When a quiver of poisonous curare-tipped darts were stolen from the Museum by two 12-year-old boys, we did not want to alarm the public by broadcasting the theft. But the potentialities of public panic and harm were greater than the desire to protect the institution from undesirable publicity and we notified police, public health authorities, the hospitals, and the press at once. In two days that seemed like two long years to us at the Museum, the darts were recovered and nobody got hurt.

Summing up, security and protection in a cultural institution present five factors to be recognized:

1. We must protect our visitors from potential danger, harm, or annoyance by using every means at our command.

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2. We must protect the physical plant of the Museum by maintaining a high level of professional protection personnel.

3. We must safeguard our own employees by rapid and efficient responses to emergency or warning calls and by investigation of new employees.

4. We must guarantee the safety of our collections by using the most modern methods available in the fields of electronic and mechanical devices.

5. We must safeguard the reputation of the Museum by carrying out our work with foresight and intelligence, seeing clearly in advance the ultimate results of our acts so that the best interests of the Museum, its employees, and the public are served.

Only by full recognition of these five factors can we do our best work for the institution of which we are an integral part. ★★★

TEXAS INCREASES LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING TEMPO

Several developments point toward the conclusion that law enforcement training is gaining new impetus in Texas. Probably most significant recently has been the plan disclosed by Southwestern Legal Foundation at SMU to make police training a year-round project and to hold the second Institute of Law Enforcement early next spring.

The second program will have as its theme "Police Administration." Important to note is the availability of fifty scholarships at $50 each, which amount composes two-thirds of the Institute tuition. These scholarships will go to law enforcement personnel throughout Texas who desire to attend. The year-round project is planned to begin with a 10-week police training course next summer.

Significant in this apparent trend of more law enforcement training in Texas is the recent announcement of the names of those to serve on a Texas Law Enforcement Foundation committee for studying the training situation and the possible establishment of a four-year college law enforcement curriculum. Park Street, the Foundation's first chairman, will head the committee, assisted by Dolph Briscoe, Jr., John Davenport, John Lyle, and Carl B. Sherman.

There has been other evidence that interest in training is increasing in Texas. Capt. C. E. Sadler, who heads the Juvenile Division of the Amarillo Police Department, has been granted a scholarship to the University of Southern California's delinquency control institute. During November, 28 investigators completed the week-long criminal investigators' school at the Department of Public Safety Law Enforcement Academy. Also during November, seven Texas lawmen were graduated from the FBI National Academy 12-week training course. They were Longview Police Chief Roy Stone, Texas City Police Chief Rankin L. Dewalt, Cameron County Deputy Sheriff Roberto Solis, Lt. William Cox of Lubbock Police Department, Lt. Ted Wells of Dallas Police Department, Sgt. Gerald W. Sornick of Pasadena Police Department, and Randall County Sheriff L. S. Johnston.

Police and the Public Attitude

By Inspector Paul H. Ashenhust

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Inspector Ashenhust began his police career August 1, 1920, with the Dallas Police Department. Prior to promotion to the rank of Inspector, he was Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Police and had served in all branches of the service. At the time of graduation at the FBI National Academy, he was President of his class. In addition to his other duties, he is Sergeant at Arms of the Texas Police Association and Chairman of its Public Relations Committee, Associate Editor of the* TEXAS POLICE JOURNAL, *and Secretary-Treasurer of the FBI National Academy Associates of Texas. Inspector Ashenhust served as Sergeant of Infantry in World War I, and Lieutenant Colonel in the same branch of the service during World War II. He is the author of numerous articles on police subjects; one book of war verse,* THE MILITIA MARCHES, *published during World War II; and the book,* POLICE AND THE PEOPLE, *which has just been released by Charles C Thomas, Publisher. Following is the second in a series of articles by Inspector Ashenhust on the subject of Police Public Relations.*

THE Police Chief, or other high Administrative Officer charged with the responsibility for a public relations program must work unceasingly to inform the people of his city regarding their police department. He must never lose sight of the fact that he has some prejudices to overcome, some ghosts to lay. In order to change the attitude of those people who do not respect the police he must make use of all media available.

First, he must have a clean department which is striving to give the utmost in service to all the people. Next, he must zealously guard the good name of the department by using every preventive measure against those things which will bring public disapproval of his department. And finally, he must keep the public informed of good work, improvements, and such other facts as will reflect credit upon the department.

There must be no blackout of news. Complete cooperation with the press must be achieved. Efforts to improve public relations must be continuous. There cannot be any slackening of the effort in this respect.

If you have selected good men and properly trained them, much has been done for good public relations. The appearance of the uniformed officer, the smartness of his uniform and his personal neatness must not be overlooked. There are in each city those Argus-eyed individuals who, when the police are in their vicinity, miss nothing of their actions, words and appearance. All citizens quickly notice a smart looking, well uniformed force. Such officers look efficient. Since the uniformed force is the badge of the city, the city's reputation is influenced by the appearance of the individual officer.

Inspections should not be overlooked. Carelessness in dress or personal care must not be tolerated. A supervisory officer of high rank should regularly make an inspection at assembly as the men are reporting for duty. A part of the job of supervision is inspection. The Officers are daily under the observation of supervisory personnel. These supervisory officers must be taught to look with a critical eye at the men working under them and to demand a good appearance.

Commendations for good work are absolutely necessary. You should never fail to transmit them to the officers concerned. A man likes to be told he is doing a good job. When his record is enriched by commendation from a citizen, either in person or in writing, he will redouble his efforts to win the acclaim of the public. There is no incentive like that of knowing that our efforts are appreciated.

A simple system should be worked out to see that the officer commended receives the commendation, that his immediate supervisors and close fellow workers know about it, and that it reaches his personnel file. Such a system will work wonders in any department.

In one city a personnel commendation form has been devised which is filled out every time an officer is commended, whether the praise comes in a letter from a citizen or organization, by telephone from an individual, or by a caller at headquarters. It is also used by supervisory personnel of all ranks to record outstanding work on the part of an officer.

This report is made out with four copies. The original goes to the Chief of Police, one copy to the officer's personnel record, one to the Meritorious Conduct Board, and one to the division to which he is assigned, where it is transmitted to him. The Chief directs a memorandum to the officer through appropriate channels, adding his commendation to the remarks on the form. If the commendation is from outside the department, he acknowledges the letter or phone call by mail. The Meritorious Conduct Board considers the commendation at the regular monthly meeting to determine whether or not it is sufficient to merit a certificate or medal. This procedure can be put into practice in any department and will prove to be of great value.

From the personal contacts officers have with individual citizens will

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come two types of reaction. It will be either favorable or unfavorable, complimentary or uncomplimentary. In the vast majority of cases the reaction is never communicated to the administrative officers of the department. The citizen fails to make a report.

However, even though he does not call, write, or visit the police station to complain of the officer's action or attitude, or on the other hand to praise him, he has nevertheless reacted in one way or the other and, because in the life of the average citizen contact with a police officer is usually not a common occurrence, the citizen often does a lot of talking about the incident. The effect which this has on police relations with the public depends upon the service and attitude of the officer.

The friendly man with the letter to mail asked the clerk at the stamp window, "How much is a special delivery stamp?" The clerk, bored, replied, "Twenty cents."

Apologetically the inquirer explained his lack of knowledge. "Postal rates change so often . . . I just didn't remember."

"Yeah," responded the clerk, his bored tone now edged with sarcasm, "the price has been twenty cents for only seven years."

Was this last remark necessary? Why was it made? It was made to show the abysmal ignorance of this citizen about postal rates, a matter on which the clerk considered himself an expert.

The average person has little experience with postal rates, just as he has little knowledge of police activity. Other than how to mail a letter at the first class letter rate he does not have too clear a knowledge of postal rules, regulations, or rates. He seldom mails a registered letter, a special delivery letter, or a letter to a foreign country. He has knowledge of his own field; he may be an expert in it. He has a vague idea that postal rates for some classes of mail have been changed several times in recent years, but the details are not known to him, so he asks the person who knows.

This same incident may happen in police work. Like the citizen who may make no more than one or two trips a year to the post office—or even less—our citizens make few contacts with police, and even fewer trips to the police station. The fact that the police officer knows his field, of which the citizen is entirely ignorant, may cause the officer to experience a feeling of superiority when dealing with that citizen. He may talk down to the citizen who has displayed such ignorance.

These flip, sarcastic answers, or an arrogant attitude of superiority, are among the factors which hurt the police public relations program. Training can help to lessen the number of such incidents, but discipline is needed to convince some men that such attitudes will not be tolerated. For the citizen who contacts the sarcastic officer, or the loud or bullying type officer, will spread the word. He is displeased with his police department and makes his feelings known.

What citizens say about the police, however, is not always based on their own personal knowledge or contact with an officer. There are always some who will knock. Stories,

INDIANA STATE POLICE

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This is to Certify, that _____, _____, *of the Indiana State Police, is officially cited for meritorious service rendered while in the performance of his regular duties,* _____

In testimony whereof our signatures are hereby affixed this _____ *day of* _____ *19* ___

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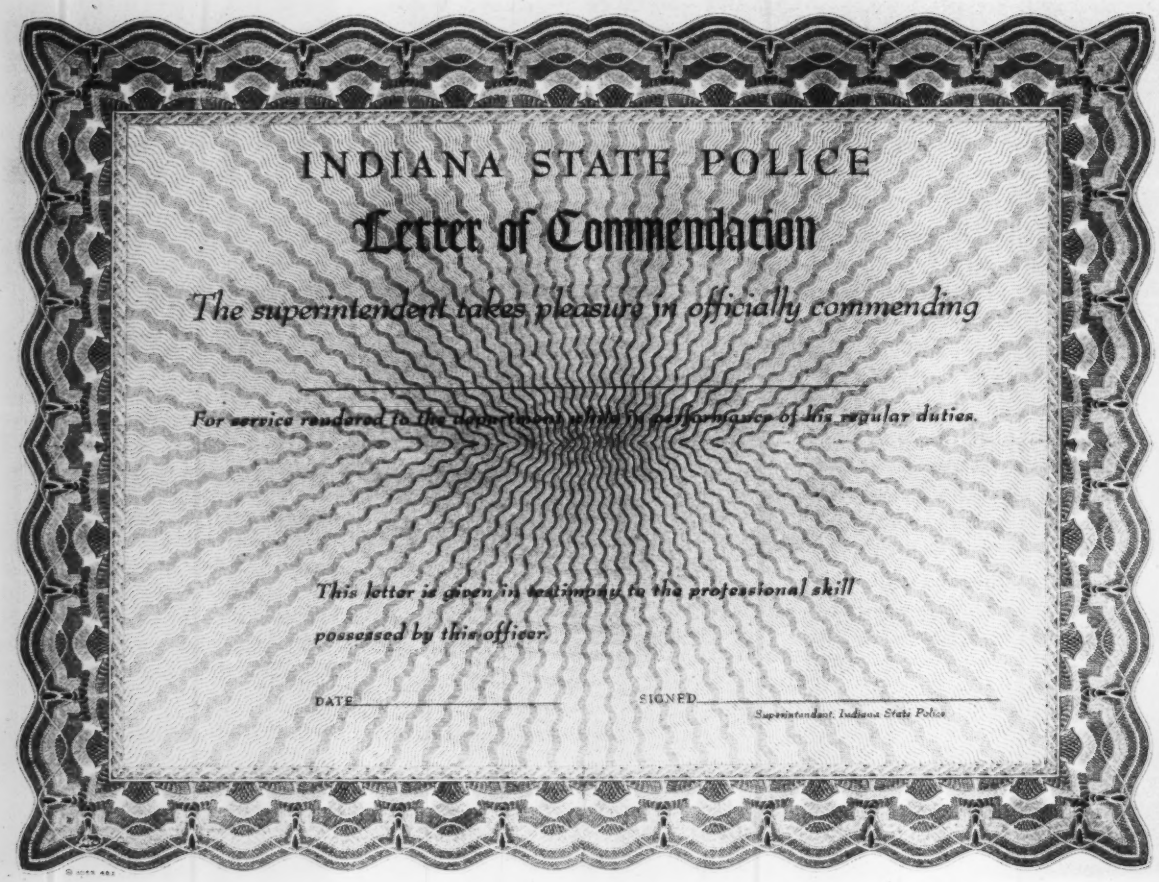
SUPERINTENDENT

Approved:
Indiana State Police Board

_____ PRESIDENT
_____ MEMBER
_____ SECRETARY
_____ MEMBER


INDIANA STATE POLICE

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The superintendent takes pleasure in officially commending

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For service rendered to the department while in performance of his regular duties.

This letter is given in testimony to the professional skill possessed by this officer.

DATE_____ SIGNED_____

Superintendent, Indiana State Police

two or three times repeated, all based on hearsay, make the rounds. People who have been unfortunate enough to get a traffic ticket must tell about it. It seems to be a human trait that each of us must justify our actions when they are corrected or criticized. So, the recipient of a ticket often touches up the incident a little to the credit of himself and the discredit of the officer.

Little charity is shown toward the police officer by the ordinary motorist who has received a summons. The little story he tells to a business friend or fellow worker becomes a big one as it passes from mouth to mouth. In any group where the topic of conversation is law enforcement, traffic, or other police activity, one or more stories about how an officer issued a ticket, which should not have been written, are told. A group of men may be discussing their automobiles and their driving. One will say, "I drove to the State Capital in three hours." Rapid calculation would show that to make this time it was necessary to drive at an excessive and dangerous speed and to violate the State law several times. Not to be outdone, his friend will say, "The last time I drove over there I made it in just under two hours and forty minutes."

But the third man in the group will say, "I always slow down on that trip because those speed cops at Springdale will give you a ticket everytime you go over the limit." "Yes," quickly breaks in the first speaker, "something ought to be done about those fellows. They gave me a ticket last year, and I know of several others to whom they've given tickets. They don't care whether you violate the law or not—just whether you are local or from out of town. I tried to tell this cop I wasn't speeding, but he wouldn't listen. He was a regular 'smart Aleck'—most discourteous fellow I ever talked to."

"I know just what you mean," says his friend who had been boasting of his fast driving a moment before. "I hear they have a quota and the Chief said he didn't care how they fill it, just so they do."

"Yes," says the third man, "My brother-in-law got one here last week. They're after the money too—not the reckless drivers. This cop was standing with his back to the intersection, talking to someone—I guess it was a dame—and he claimed Bill ran a stoplight."

"Yes . . . ," both of the other men say together, each trying to tell a story along the same lines. From mouth to mouth these stories go.

But not always is the story unfavorable to the police, although much of the time it is. Occasionally the contact which the citizen has with the officer is such that it makes a very favorable impression and he tells the story to many people who likewise are favorably impressed.

"As we pulled up at the intersection we stopped, not being sure of our directions. Two officers in a patrol car came quickly alongside. They seemed to know that we needed help. I told them we were from out of town and had an emergency at the hospital. 'Follow me,' said the driver, to my surprise. Not only did he lead us to the hospital, but he showed us how best to get in at four o'clock in the morning." Such incidents, too, are told and retold, for the citizen who is helped in an emergency usually has a deep appreciation.

Now, how can the Police Chief overcome, at least to some degree, the unfavorable attitude created by the comments of the purveyors of hearsay of the critical type? He has several ways in which he can counteract this gossip. Personally, or by deputy, he can make frequent public appearances before local groups and frankly discuss the steps being taken to improve police performance. Luncheon clubs and civic groups of all kinds welcome the Chief of Police, or his representative as a guest speaker.

Here at one time are two of his best opportunities to promote good public relations. He can discuss the improvements in the department and his plans for additional improvements. He can personally meet some of the most active citizens in the community, leaders whose support he needs.

There are other steps which the police administrator can take to get the true picture before the citizens. He can urge members of his department to take an active part in civic affairs. In this field we are far behind; it is time we caught up. The Chief of Police should be a community leader and his officers should be active members of professional and civic associations.

The Annual Report, if properly prepared, can do much to promote good public relations, but it will do very little if it is not readable. Few people are interested in reading page after page of statistics. Charts, graphs and photographs should be used liberally. A narrative type report should precede the necessary tables of statistics. It is well to prepare a brief account of the accomplishments of each Bureau and Division to be included with that section of the report covering the work of that Bureau. REMEMBER THE PHOTOGRAPHS. They will do much to make the report. An attractive cover will help to insure that it gets a good reception and favorable attention from those to whom it is mailed. Hundreds of departments fail to get the maximum benefit from this report.

Said one Chief, "We publish an Annual Report, but we distribute it only to interested government agencies and to the local newspapers." Another says, "We do not publish an Annual Report." One Wisconsin city reports, "Our Annual Report is limited in its publication and given only to the press, radio and the city governing body."

A California city, which has a good public relations program, issues an annual report each January, but the distribution is faulty. They provide copies only to the City Manager, members of the council, supervisory officers in the department who ask for them, and other departments on request. Much work is done here and with a little added effort in dressing up the report to make it more readable, it could accomplish much for public relations if widely distributed to local people.

On the other hand, take the Philadelphia Police Report for the year 1954. It is a beautiful report, amply illustrated and with an attractive cover. Approximately four thousand copies were distributed to interested and affected agencies and persons. In addition, portions of this report, including pictures, were printed in the daily newspapers. This meant that total coverage included not only the City of Philadelphia, but also greater metropolitan Philadelphia, with a potential reading audience of over four million people. The reception was excellent.

The Annual Report should go to city officials, other police departments, and to your newspapers. Interested businessmen . . . especially those members of traffic commissmissions, crime commissions and other groups who work with the police . . . should get a copy of the report. Club women whose support you need should not be overlooked. ★★★

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JAYWALKING

Jaywalking was costly in 1957. Records show 2,600 were killed.

What Can We Do About Juvenile Delinquency

By Anthony S. Kuharich

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the first in a series of two articles to appear in POLICE by Mr. Kuharich. The author has been a lecturer at St. Joseph's College Calumet Center since September 1954 on criminology and juvenile delinquency. There he helped to organize the certificate program for law enforcement and correctional officers. He is also on the faculty of Valparaiso University with the rank of assistant professor or criminology. From August 1938 to January 1940, he served as a prefect at the Gibault School for Boys at Terre Haute, a home for neglected children.*

Following his 17-month tenure in this position, he became probation officer of the South Bend City Court; World War II found him in the Army as a special agent in military intelligence. Upon release from the service, he became principal welfare officer with the United Nation Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at displaced persons camps in Germany, a post which he held until August 1946. On November 1 of the same year, Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert appointed him to the position as Chief Federal Probation and Parole Officer for the northern district of Indiana.

IF a child were suddenly stricken with polio or heart disease, the parents would, without hesitation, take him to a medical center adequately staffed with specialists to treat these severe illnesses. A general practitioner would not be considered competent in this situation. Medical science with its trained specialists and intelligent research programs has made tremendous strides in combating these diseases. Scientific research is continually being carried on and is successfully reducing these medical problems.

Juvenile delinquency, on the other hand, is an equally serious problem in our society, but unfortunately the same intelligent approach is not being used in combating delinquency and consequently, society is not achieving the same type of success.

All too often, the child whose basic needs are not adequately met in the home and in the community attempts to find an answer and a solution to his problems by committing delinquent acts. In too many communities such a youngster is dealt with by law enforcement officers who lack the special training and skills needed to recognize his problems. He may be detained in a city police lockup or in a county jail instead of a juvenile detention home. Frequently, he appears before a court which devotes a few hours a week to juvenile cases and the remaining time to adult offenders. Here the judge, without the benefit of a social study or presentence investigation and with little knowledge of the personal and social factors contributing to the anti-social behavior of this juvenile, routinely gives him "one more chance" if this happens to be his first appearance before him.

If the court is without probation services, this means a discharge without supervision or a system of periodic reporting to some individual in the community such as a police officer, prosecutor or school teacher. In the vast majority of jurisdictions with probation services the personnel are untrained and incompetent, providing only nominal supervision with little attention to the basic problems of the child.

Almost inevitably this juvenile becomes involved in further difficulty and reappears before the judge who now decides to make an example of this probation violator and commits him to a training school. There he comes in contact with all types of children having a variety of problems. The school is overcrowded and lacks a realistic treatment program. The staff is untrained, underpaid and overworked. To make room for new commitments this youngster is granted an early parole without solving his particular problems. He is not ready to adjust to the demands of the community.

This juvenile returns to his former neighborhood with its same harmful influences. He now has the stigma of "pulling time" in a reform school. There are still no adequate child welfare services in the community. Parole supervision consists of periodic reporting to the parole office and periodic visits to the child's home by the parole officer. Little effort is made to meet his basic needs. It is just a matter of time before he is involved in a more serious offense.

Society now considers him a more dangerous person. Because of already overcrowded conditions at the training school he is not acceptable as a parole violator; however, the training school must admit him on a new commitment from the juvenile court. The juvenile judge determines that this youth has not taken advantage of "all the opportunities" afforded him under juvenile probation, training school treatment, and more recently under parole supervision, and for the protection of society must be treated as an adult.

Jurisdiction is waived to the criminal court where he is sentenced to the state reformatory and is now well along the way towards a criminal career. There the emphasis is on punishment and not rehabilitation. The

Address: Anthony S. Kuharich, Chief Federal Probation and Parole Officer, Northern District of Indiana, 305 Federal Building, Hammond, Indiana.

youthful offender comes in contact with hardened criminals and is further schooled in criminal activity. When released on parole the community still refuses to help him. He resorts to further anti-social behavior and graduates to the state prison. Adult crime points out the fact that what is being done to combat delinquency is by no means the answer.

The seriousness of the juvenile delinquency problem in the United States is reflected in a recent report submitted by the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. This report discloses that the child population in the 10 to 17 years age group increased 19% from 1948 to 1956, while juvenile court cases more than doubled during this period.

During the year 1956, more than 1,300,000 youngsters were picked up by local law enforcement officers. In the same year, 520,000 juvenile cases were brought before juvenile courts. This represents a 21% increase in 1956 over 1955, or the largest yearly increase in any of the previous eight years. The 1954-1955 increase was 9%. The child population increased only 3% both in 1956 over 1955 and in 1955 over 1954.

Statistics gathered from the nation's local law enforcement agencies and reported in the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Report reflects that youth under 18 years of age is responsible for 47.2% of crime arrests in 1957. This constitutes a 9.8% increase in youthful crime over 1956. Of the youths under 18 arrested in 1957, slightly less than 40% were not yet 15 years old.

The Bureau of Census predicts that in 1965 we will have approximately 44% more children in the 10 to 17 years age group than in 1956. If our delinquency rate continues to increase at the same rate as it did from 1948 through 1956, approximately 1,000,000 youngsters will appear before our juvenile courts in 1965, and 2,500,000 boys and girls will come to the attention of local police officers.

Because society does not have the necessary techniques and know-how to cope with this problem, the community is frustrated and resorts to the use of muddleheaded, unintelligent, confusing and softheaded approaches to this problem. It is ready and willing to use any suggestions having a real emotional appeal. In some quarters it is proposed that a fund be set up to send proverty-stricken children to summer camps; others believe that building more playgrounds and organizing boys' clubs is the answer to the problem; some blame the parents and insist that they be punished into becoming good parents; still others find fault with the community for taking the police officer off the beat, taking away his night stick and putting him into a squad car. Such superficial approaches are not developing the resources needed to attack the delinquency problem.

It is necessary that in face of the statistics and predictions as well as the lack of success of the efforts to combat delinquency we stop and ask ourselves what do we know about the juvenile delinquency problem and what community approach can be used to combat it.

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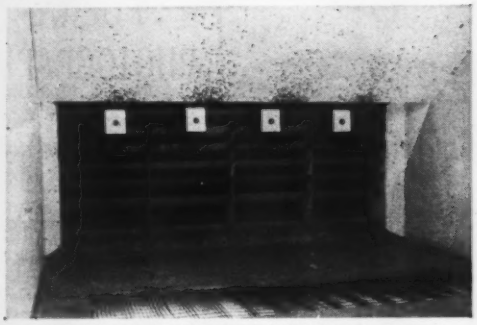

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In the first place, we have no uniform definition of delinquency. Whether a child who misbehaves is identified as a delinquent or not depends largely on court standards and community practices. We find that children with behavior problems are dealt with by private individuals and various public and private agencies. Thus, identical misbehavior which in one part of a jurisdiction is handled officially by a juvenile court and officially recorded, may be settled by private individuals or families in another part of the city with no record of the misdeeds. In some schools children who persistently disrupt school programs are referred to the juvenile court for official or unofficial handling, while in other schools major behavior difficulties are settled by the principals or by the school social service workers. Consequently it is extremely difficult to measure the exact amount of delinquency and to categorize it. Likewise, it is very difficult to weigh the success or failure of a given type of program developed to prevent delinquency.

In the second place, there is a lack of understanding by the uninformed public and, I dare say, by persons actually working with problem youngsters concerning the causes of delinquency. Too frequently emphasis is placed on a single cause or a series of unrelated factors

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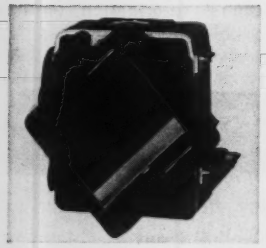

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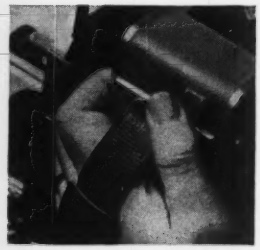

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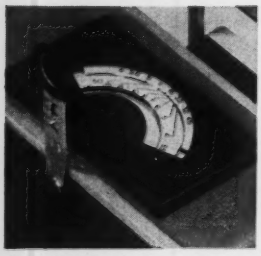

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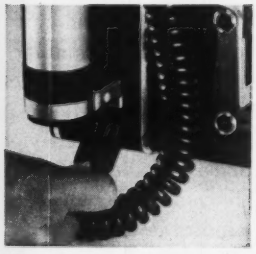

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and correspondingly on "single cures." It is easy to blame delinquency on broken homes, poor housing, television programs, comic books, mental deficiency, slums, unemployment, etc.; however, many nondelinquents are exposed to the same factors and conditions. It is important that everyone dealing with delinquents and nondelinquents understands the process of human behavior and how, when personal factors and environmental conditions interact, they may cause delinquent activity. Only when this is completely understood will we be able to develop adequate treatment and prevention programs.

Amid these confusions the community turns to the police department for a solution to the juvenile delinquency problem. The uninformed citizen does not think in terms of providing community services to meet the basic needs of youngsters but regards juveniles as law violators who should be punished.

Some confusion exists among police departments and among the members of the same law enforcement agency as to the best way to deal with juveniles. Some police officers and departments believe that youngsters should be handled just as adults. Some departments have a special police youth bureau in name only working in the detective division, and assignment to juvenile cases is considered a demotion. It is regarded as an orphan in the department. The socalled special juvenile police officers in too many instances are more properly concerned with arrests and prosecution than with understanding the youthful offender.

Recently the Advisory Council of Judges in the National Probation and Parole Association submitted a list of ten basic community needs for handling delinquent children and at the top of this list recommended a specialized juvenile police unit for every law enforcement agency in the United States. It was recommended that these special police youth bureaus have the same position and status in the organizational structure of the police department as any of the other major bureaus or divisions such as the detective division, traffic division, etc. They must be manned by trained juvenile officers. In small police departments at least one police officer must be specifically trained and assigned to handle juveniles. It is important that the philosophy, approach, and function of the juvenile bureau are interpreted to the community and to the entire police department. There must be a close working relationship with other police bureaus, the juvenile court, and all the public and private agencies, organizations and institutions in the community.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Watch for second article on this timely subject in the next issue of POLICE. ★★★

TRAFFIC INJURIES INCREASE IN 1957

The 6.6% increase in traffic injuries in 1957, more than offset the slight decrease in highway fatalities, according to statistics compiled by the Travelers Insurance Companies.

Blood and Blood Stains In Criminal Investigation

By J. D. Chastain

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author received the Bachelor degree with a major in chemistry from Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas, in 1948. He began his career in the police field with the Texas Department of Public Safety on August 1, 1948, and attended the three months course for recruit Texas Highway Patrolmen at the Department of Public Safety Police Academy. Upon graduation, he transferred to the Laboratory as a chemist and toxicologist. Later, he was promoted to Chief Chemist and Toxicologist and served in that capacity for six years.*

On September 1, 1957, Mr. Chastain was promoted to Laboratory Manager in charge of the entire Crime Laboratory, composed of six sections: Chemistry, Firearms, Latent Fingerprints, Photography, Polygraph and Questioned Documents.

INVESTIGATIONS of homicide cases and other crimes of violence are aided materially by the analysis of blood stains present on evidence exhibits, and on various other articles or places in which blood may be found during the process of the investigation. The most common or usual questions to be answered concerning blood and blood stains are: (1) is the stain blood? (2) if so, is it human, or what? (3) if human, what group or type? (4) how was the blood deposited on the object?, and (5) are they recent or old stains?

Since tests for the presence of blood are very sensitive, in practically every case, its presence or absence can be readily determined. Even on articles which have been washed or cleaned it is often possible to demonstrate the presence of blood traces.

If sufficient stain remains then the test for human protein can be carried out. In the Laboratory of the Department of Public Safety, as in most other crime laboratories, I believe, we only stock anti-human precipitin serum. So if the blood is not human, we are not in a position to state what animal it came from. This determination can be made, however. In this matter of determining whether or not a blood stain is human, it is advantageous to be familiar with the research on this subject. Until about 1904 zoologists were not agreed whether man should be classified in a separate order or included with some of the higher primates. In 1904, Nutall stated, "Today zoologists agree in placing man and apes in one order, the Anthropoida." Then in 1949 A. Keith raised an interesting question, "Should anthropoid apes be excluded from the human family tree?" This led to research by Gradwohl and others in the field to determine whether a distinction can be made between human blood and the higher primates. Gradwohl has stated, that by employing the so-called ring test, which is used in most laboratories, blood of the chimpanzee, gorilla, and Papio Anubix cannot be distinguished from human blood; therefore, it would be well to be prepared in court to exclude the presence of these primates from the crime scene.

After completing the tests for human blood, the problem of grouping the stain remains. The four general blood groups are O, A, B, and AB. These four are the basic groups but there are many sub-factors also present in fresh blood specimens which can be used to classify blood into various additional groups. Dr. Alexander S. Weiner has recently stated that there are approximately 900 different classifications of blood; therefore, using these sub-factors, each individual can be classified and probably identified with his specific blood group. However, this breakdown of grouping can only be done on fresh blood specimens which are not available in most criminal and homicide investigations. It is necessary to rely only on the four basic groups in handling dried blood stains.

Blood grouping can be used to prove that a given blood stain could not have come from a certain individual, but you cannot prove that the blood definitely did come from a certain individual. Nevertheless, the information yielded by examination of blood may be of great value in confirming or eliminating circumstantial evidence, as in cases where an accused states that stains on his clothes are his own blood. In the investigation of blood stains, not only should the stains be classified according to group if possible, but the group of the suspect and victim both should be ascertained. If a suspect stated that blood stains on his clothing or some article belonging to him was his own blood and it was proved that it was not his blood, he would be in a difficult position. Blood grouping determinations will prevent an unjust accusation more often than prove the case against the accused.

The surface or the object on which blood is deposited will affect the grouping techniques and many times it is not possible to group the stain. Dr. Weiner has stated that in the New York laboratory they find only in approximately 30 to 35 per cent of the cases the blood stain can be typed, and we have found in our experience that the same approximate percentages apply. Therefore, officers should not be too disappointed in cases in which the blood stains cannot be grouped.

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Having proved that a stain is human blood and grouped the specimen, it is helpful to determine if possible, how the blood was deposited, or what caused the stain. In dealing with this question we must be prepared to dispose of the common excuses or alibies from the suspect, that some specific occurrences caused the stain. Some of the common excuses are that the stain is from menstrual blood, or that the subject may have had boils or sores and it is not uncommon for blood to be detected in urine. Close microscopic examination in these instances will many times eliminate or confirm that the blood was caused by such circumstances.

Examination of blood stains will give indication of the movement of the blood at the time it was deposited. Blood which falls directly downward on a flat surface shows a round stain with splashing points around its circumference. Blood which has run down a surface before clotting shows a thickened area or clot at its lower margin. Blood which is in motion when splashed on a wall or the floor or from spurting when an artery is cut, has an elongated form something similar to an exclamation point, the sharp end indicating the direction of the motion.

Sometimes the examination of those stains will suggest the area on an assailant which has been injured. For instance, if you were retracing the route of a suspect down the corridor of a building or on the sidewalk where the blood stains were giving you a trail to follow, close examination of the stains may show that some of the droplets indicated a movement forward and some backward. This would suggest that the subject was injured on the hand or leg or some part of his body which was moving in both directions while he was moving. If all drops of blood striking the floor or sidewalk were pointed in the same direction, this would indicate that the blood was flowing and dripping from some part of his body with a consistent movement in the same direction.

Similar droplet formations or the pointing will sometimes occur on a suspect's clothing in such cases as beating, stabbings, and stompings or kickings. When examining the clothes from a suspect it would be advisable to note very closely the direction of blood travel. Supposing a man is suspected of kicking or stomping a person to death; then the blood stains on his trouser leg in all probability will be pointing in the direction of travel, which would be upward. Also under close examination, quite frequently we are able to determine the side of clothing on which the blood was deposited. Close examination of the clothing often will also reveal, from the flow of blood across them, whether the subject was lying or standing when the assault causing the wound was made. In one such case, the murder weapon itself was located by following the trail of blood to the position where the knife was found. Then the question occasionally arises as to why there is relatively no blood around the deceased victim with open wounds. This will usually indicate one of two possibilities—one being that the subject was murdered or killed elsewhere and delivered to the position where he was found, or whatever the method or mode of killing, the subject died instantly; therefore, the blood pressure dropped to zero with the result that very little was forced through the wounds. In some cases the blood will run on the floor and the subject in rolling around during the process of dying will literally mop it up with his clothing. In this situation probably little can be determined by examination of the stains concerning position, movement of blood, etc.

The question often arises concerning the age of blood stains. Unfortunately, we have no means or methods of giving precise answers to this very important question. Generally speaking, blood changes in color from red to a shade of brown with decomposition and aging. However, there are so many variables, such as dry or humid atmosphere, the extensive heat in a building, possible exposure of the stain to direct sunlight, and other circumstances which pose a difficult problem. As blood becomes older it generally becomes more insoluble; therefore, from the standpoint of the laboratory we are only able to say that the blood is very soluble, or that it is relatively insoluble at the time of examination which in itself is not too helpful in estimating the age of stains.

References. Andresen, P. H.: *The Human Blood Groups;* Gradwohl, R. B. H.: *Legal Medicine;* Weiner, Alexander: *Blood Groups and Blood Transfusions;* Smith, Sydney: *Forensic Medicine.* ★★★

Death Due to Poisoning

By Sidney Kaye, Ph.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *On occasions almost without number, a police officer has saved a human life through prompt, intelligent action on arrival at the scene where an individual was the victim of poisoning. In the following article, Dr. Kaye presents virtually a short course in the handling of this type of emergency.*

Dr. Kaye's impressive record of professional assignments has included positions as Toxicologist with the rank of Lt. Colonel, USAR Medical Department; Toxicologist, Assoc. Director, Police Laboratory, St. Louis Police Department; Instructor in Pathology (Toxicology) Washington University School of Medicine; Associate Professor of Legal Medicine (Toxicology) at the Medical College of Virginia; Lecturer in Legal Medicine at the University of Virginia School of Medicine; Consultant in Toxicology for the US Veteran's Administration Hospital in Richmond; Consultant and Lecturer in Criminalistics for the Virginia State Police. He is the author of EMERGENCY TOXICOLOGY *(Charles C Thomas, Publisher).*

ABOUT 10,000 persons die each year due to poisoning. This is not too unusual since poisoning in man can occur by the ingestion of *almost anything* (if one takes enough). Obviously some substances such as arsenic, cyanide, strychnine and carbon monoxide are relatively very toxic but even the lesser toxic substances such as whiskey, or aspirin can also kill. As a matter of fact *over indulgence* of whiskey kills more people each year than any other poison. For a person weighing 150 pounds, drinking about a "fifth" of whiskey (within a short interval) is considered dangerously in excess.

Poisoning usually occurs in an accidental, suicidal, occupational or homicidal manner. Since accidental means is far the most frequent occurrence, every effort should be made to prevent this destruction of life especially since it could be almost 100 per cent preventable by:

(1) Education of the public by newspapers, magazines and talks to illustrate the potential danger of insecticides, rodenticides, cosmetics, drugs, bleach, lye, kerosene, etc., especially within reach of children (1-5 years).

(2) Read labels, follow directions and properly store or properly discard those drugs or chemicals. Severe poisonings have occurred from children picking up discarded drugs or chemicals from trash cans.

(3) Stricter laws to compel manufacturers to list all potentially dangerous ingredients on the label. If the physician doesn't know what he is treating, the success of the treatment is much less certain. Make every effort to determine the ingredients, by telephoning the manufacturer or by analysis if a laboratory and time is available.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL POISONING*
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1952-1956

POISONS	*1952*	*1953*	*1954*	*1955*	*1956*	*Total Deaths Five Year Period*
Alcohol	73	66	75	82	79	375
Other CO Gas	16	10	14	7	6	53
Other solids and liquids	3	4	9	9	0	25
Motor exhaust—CO	2	4	0	9	7	22
Anesthesic	5	5	4	4	1	19
Aspirin or Salicylates	3	6	2	4	3	18
Barbiturate derivatives	2	1	0	2	8	13
Petroleum products	3	1	1	0	7	12
Other gases	2	3	1	0	1	7
Analgesics or Soporifics	2	1	3	0	0	6
Industrial solvents	2	1	1	1	1	6
Arsenic and Antimony	0	2	0	1	3	6
Lead Compounds	0	2	1	2	0	5
Strychnine	2	0	1	0	1	4
Illuminating gas	0	0	2	1	0	3

* From the files of Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia.

(4) Organization of Poison Control Centers in the larger cities and Medical Centers to assist in disseminating information on poison and poisonings. This readily available group of specialists can be reached 24 hours a day and have many thousands of listings of commercial products and their ingredients. Information can be obtained by any physician from these specialists in questions of poisonings. More of these centers are needed; and information concerning their location can be obtained from either the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., or the American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois.

(5) Readily available first aid measures may save a life until the physician arrives. In this case knowing *what not to do* may be of equal importance.

FIRST-AID MEASURES FOR POISONING*

The aim of first-aid measures is to help prevent absorption of the poison. SPEED is essential. First-aid measures must be started at once. If possible, one per-

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son should begin treatment while another calls a physician. When this is not possible, the nature of the poison will determine whether to call a physician first or begin first-aid measures and then notify a physician. Save the poison container and material itself if any remains. If the poison is not known, save a sample of vomitus.

Measures to Be Taken Before Arrival of Physician

I. Swallowed Poisons

Many products used in and around the home, although not labeled "Poison," may be dangerous if taken internally. For example, some medications which are beneficial when used correctly may endanger life if used improperly or in excessive amounts.

In all cases, except those indicated below, REMOVE POISON FROM PATIENT'S STOMACH IMMEDIATELY by inducing vomiting. This can not be overemphasized, for it is the essence of the treatment and is often a lifesaving procedure. Prevent chilling by wrapping patient in blankets if necessary. Do not give alcohol in any form.

A. Do Not Induce Vomiting If:

1. Patient is in coma or unconscious.
2. Patient is in convulsions.
3. Patient has swallowed petroleum products (i.e., kerosene, gasoline, lighter fluid).
4. Patient has swallowed a corrosive poison (symptoms: severe pain, burning sensation in mouth and throat, vomiting).

CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY

(a) Acid and acid-like corrosives: sodium acid sulfate (toilet bowl cleaners), acetic acid (glacial), sulfuric acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, hydrofluoric acid (rust removers), iodine, silver nitrate (styptic pencil).

(b) Alkali corrosives: sodium hydroxide—lye (drain cleaners), sodium carbonate (washing soda), ammonia water, sodium hypochlorite (household bleach).

If the patient can swallow after ingesting a corrosive poison, the following substances (and amounts) may be given:

For acids: milk, water, or milk of magnesia (1 tablespoon to 1 cup of water).

For alkalis: milk, water, any fruit juice, or vinegar.

For patient 1-5 years old—1 to 2 cups.

For patient 5 years and older—up to 1 quart.

B. Induce Vomiting When Non-Corrosive Substances Have Been Swallowed:

1. Give milk or water (for patient 1-5 years old—1 to 2 cups; for patient over 5 years—up to 1 quart).
2. Induce vomiting by placing the blunt end of a spoon or your finger at the back of the patient's throat, or by use of this emetic—2 tablespoons of salt in a glass of warm water.

When retching and vomiting begin, place patient face down with head lower than hips. This prevents vomitus from entering the lungs and causing further damage.

II. Inhaled Poisons (especially gases)

1. Carry patient (do not let him walk) to fresh air immediately.
2. Open all doors and windows.
3. Loosen all tight clothing.
4. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped or is irregular.
5. Prevent chilling (wrap patient in blankets).
6. Keep patient as quiet as possible.
7. If patient is convulsing, keep him in bed in a semidark room; avoid jarring or noise.
8. Do not give alcohol in any form.

III. Skin Contamination

1. Drench skin with water (shower, hose, faucet).
2. Apply stream of water on skin while removing clothing.
3. Cleanse skin thoroughly with water; rapidity in washing is most important in reducing extent of injury.

IV. Eye Contamination

1. Hold eyelids open, wash eyes with gentle stream of running water immediately. Delay of few seconds greatly increases extent of injury.
2. Continue washing until physician arrives.
3. Do not use chemicals; they may increase extent of injury.

V. Injected Poisons (scorpion and snake bites)

1. Make patient lie down as soon as possible.
2. Do not give alcohol in any form.
3. Apply tourniquet above injection site (e.g., between arm or leg and heart). The pulse in vessels below the tourniquet should not disappear, nor should the tourniquet produce a throbbing sensation. Tourniquet should be loosened for 1 minute every 15 minutes.
4. Apply ice-pack to the site of the bite.
5. Carry patient to physician or hospital; DO NOT LET HIM WALK.

VI. Chemical Burns

1. Wash with large quantities of running water except those caused by phosphorus).
2. Immediately cover with loosely applied clean cloth.
3. Avoid use of ointments, greases, powders, and other drugs in first-aid treatment of burns.
4. Treat shock by keeping patient flat, keeping him warm, and reassuring him until arrival of physician.

Measures to Prevent Poisoning Accidents

A. Keep all drugs, poisonous substances, and household chemicals out of the reach of children.
B. Do not store nonedible products on shelves used for storing food.
C. Keep all poisonous substances in their original containers; do not transfer to unlabeled containers.
D. When medicines are discarded, destroy them. Do not throw them where they might be reached by children or pets.
E. When giving flavored and/or brightly colored medicine to children, always refer to it as medicine—never as candy.
F. Do not take or give medicine in the dark.
G. READ LABELS before using chemical products.

The role of the policeman in the prevention and proper management of poisoning is important, especially if he is the first at the scene. His good judgment and knowledge are indispensable. ★★★

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* **No. 1.** Photographed at 200 yards with 50mm lens on 35mm camera.
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Interesting and Unusual Cases

By Lt. Walter R. Scott
San Diego Police Department

Lieutenant Scott clarifies a point on firearms identification for a group. of young officers in the San Diego Police Department.

9. Ring finger

A "FEW" IMPORTANT RIDGES

The photograph illustrates an extremely important point in fingerprint work. A great many fingerprint men underestimate the value of a "few ridges" found at a crime scene. They expect to find full, nearly classifiable latents. Clarity is more important in fingerprint work than area. A few clean, distinct

→

OPTICAL ILLUSION—RAISED OR INDENTED?

Before you read or study the above photograph, look intently at one particular word, for example "white" in the second line. Then drop down to the sixth line and study the word "paper" for a moment. Can you be certain which word is raised, or indented, or whether both are raised or indented?

The photograph is not intended to create an illusion. It is merely a factual illustration of what the text describes. Most depressed writing, whether made by a typewriter, pen, pencil or hairpin, shows a similar effect although not so strikingly.

An interesting fact about such writing is that it repeats itself on underlying sheets. For example, if a typed name and address on the face of an envelope is deliberately destroyed, it is entirely possible that the same writing may be developed on the back of the envelope by subjecting it to iodine vapors. If the name and address is developed, it will, of course, be reversed. It may be nearly as legible as the destroyed writing.

The writer at one time was examining an anonymous typed letter from a "crank" to a public official. The letter was being processed for fingerprints in iodine vapors. A "ghost" image of still another letter appeared. It was directed to a different official. It berated him for his conduct in office. He was contacted and asked whether he had received the original. He had not. He was told to be on the lookout for such a letter. It arrived in due time.

Indented writing may be examined very effectively by cross lighting at times or it may be brought out by iodine vapors in some instances. Iodine vapors penetrate and discolor the fibers of the paper where the sizing has been broken down by the impact of the writing instrument.

The technique provides a useful investigative device. Although not always successful or spectacular, it should be kept in mind when the evidence suggests such treatment.

ridges are worth more than a larger number of poorly defined, illegible ridges. A few ridges can tell a very important and convincing story. They may be the key to the solution of a case.

The latent in the photo was found at a murder scene. It was the only print of the suspect developed. The few, clear ridges were sufficient to make a positive identification of a suspect who up until that time denied having been at the scene or of having any knowledge of the crime. He would not have been connected with the crime immediately without the "few" ridges. Other circumstances were too indefinite to put the investigation on a sound basis.

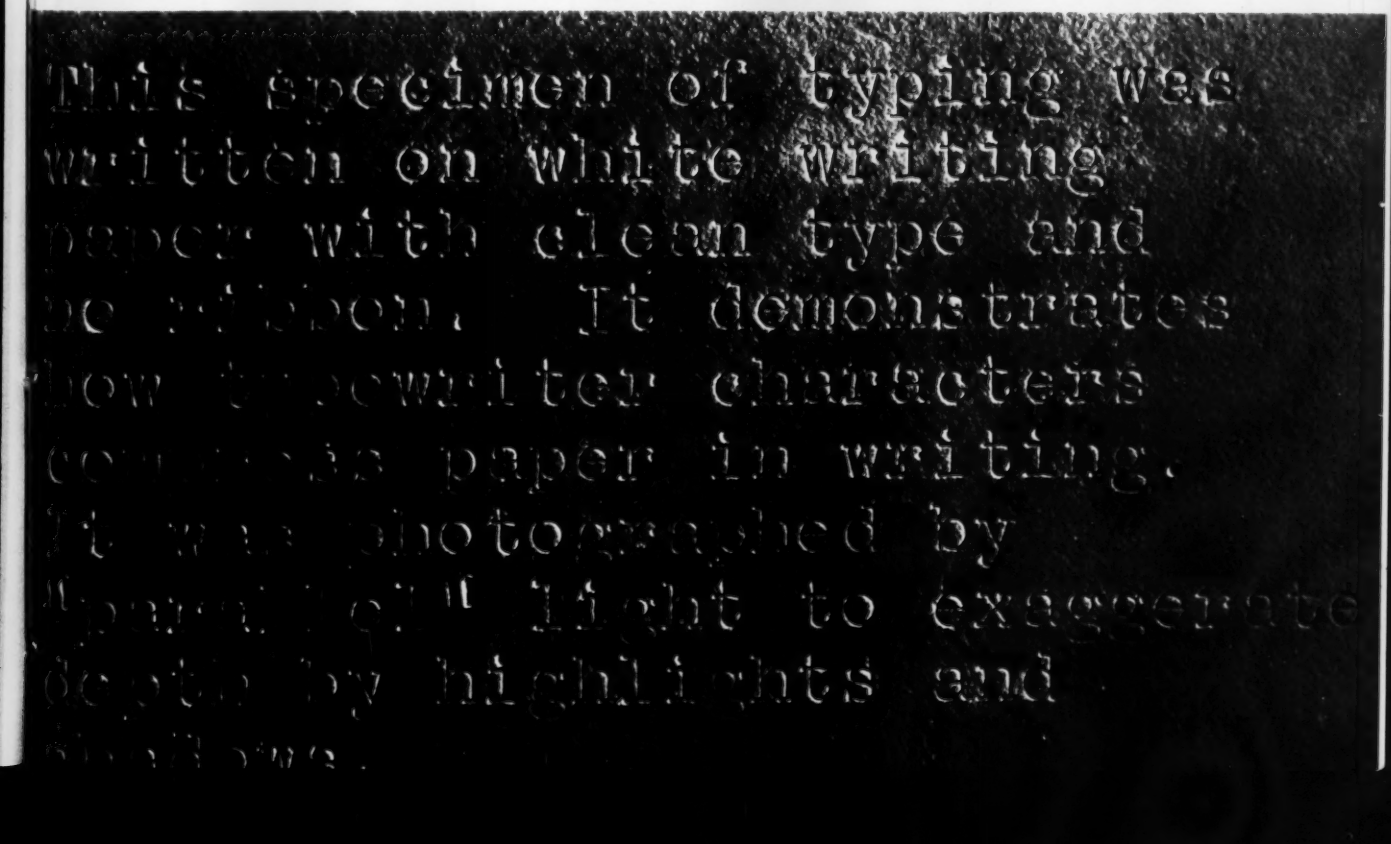
The few ridges, their location and position were extremely important and valuable in reconstructing the crime.

WHEN DOES A POCKET FLASHLIGHT BECOME A DEADLY WEAPON?

Component parts of what once was a pen type pocket flashlight and which now is a firearm may be found in most any back yard or garage.

Workmanship on the weapon is both ingenious and crude. Parts of the original light were removed and replaced by appropriate substitutes. The alteration resulted in a 22 caliber weapon. A cartridge could be inserted in the "barrel" which consisted of a short pipe nipple with a rounded lead muzzle. The lead cone partially overcame the loss of the lamp, so far as appearance was concerned.

When loaded and carried in a coat pocket, the weapon appeared to be the original article, or it would pass casual inspection. But removed from the pocket, it could be quickly cocked and fired.



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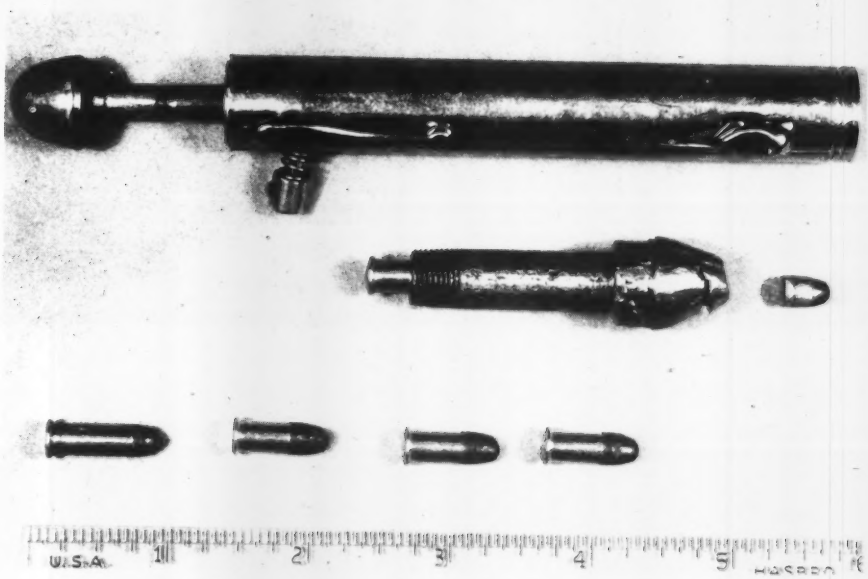

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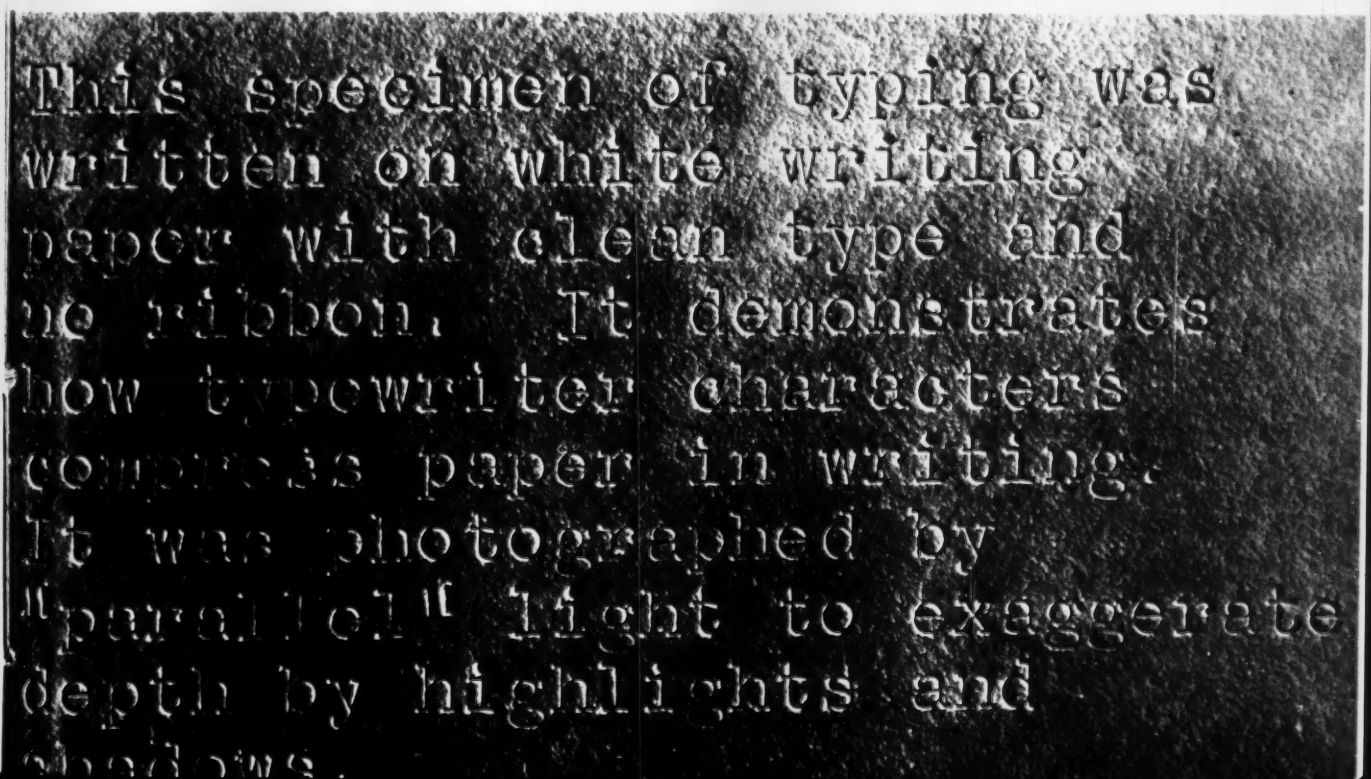


COLT, SMITH, WEBLEY, WINCHESTER—OR JOHN DOE, JR.?

Much thought, planning and work went into the manufacture of the 22 caliber shooting iron shown above. Component parts may be found in most back yards, garages, alleys, and trash heaps.

A juvenile whose most wanted item was denied, went about procuring a substitute. He had a cap pistol but visualized something better. He added a bit of bailing wire, two pieces of water pipe for a barrel, a screen door spring, a bolt with a ground out firing pin and he had something that would do for the time being.

One thing leads to another, and not good enough to something better. After completing his intricate project, he began looking for greener fields. He prowled neighbor's homes until he found a weapon with a well-known name and of unquestioned workmanship. He abandoned his own bit of craftsmanship. It was recovered by investigators and photographed as above.

Operation of the weapon is understandable. The hammer is pulled back, a cartridge is dropped into the "pipe," the firing pin is lowered into position and the hammer with the screen-door tension is released. Results could be deadly as was demonstrated by test firing. If the first shot was off target, the shell case could be ejected with the ramrod and the gun reloaded. The weapon could be fired three times after the first miss, judging by as many holes bored in the back of the grip for storage.

The weapon may not be frightening to face, and it may not have a renowned manufacturer's mark—but it could kill.

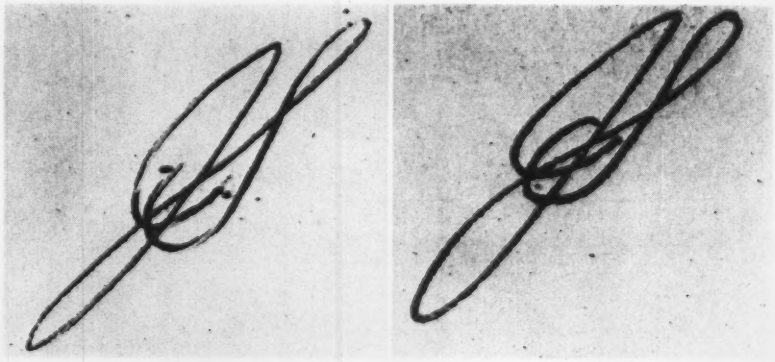
OMFP TO UMTD IN 25 YEARS

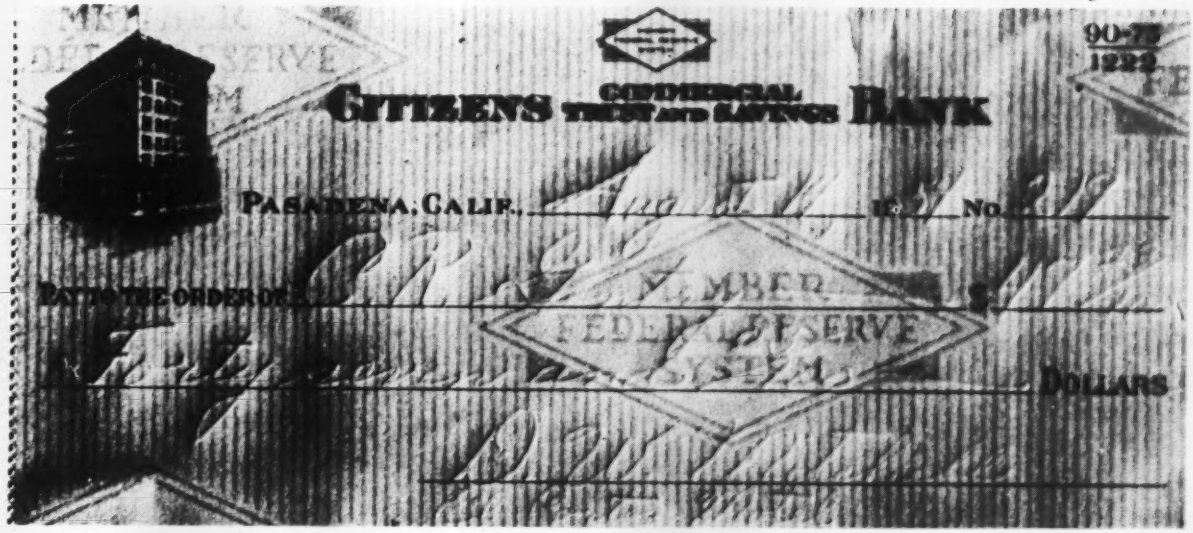
The FBI's index of abbreviations for terms commonly used in law enforcement reveals that the first four-letter group above means "Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses." The second group means "Using the Mails to Defraud."

There isn't much difference between the two, both are classified as forms of theft. The point of this brief story is not the terms but "patterns'" developed by individuals, which patterns are persistent. In law enforcement circles habit repetition is often referred to as "MO" or *modus operandi*. It applies not only to thoughts and actions but handwriting as well.

The pattern of one person's thinking and writing is revealed very definitely in these photographs of initials. The individual was arrested in May, 1927, on a charge of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses. He signed identification papers from which the initials on the right were taken. In 1954 he was again arrested, this time for Using the Mails to Defraud. His identification papers bore the initials in the left photograph.

Similarity of initials over the 27-year period is almost unbelievable. The photographs point up the value of "MO" in police work whether it pertains to thought patterns or handwriting. Both appear to be firmly fixed.





SECONDS ARE SOMETIMES GOOD AS ORIGINALS

Two suspects known to have been recently released from prison were being investigated by a member of the forgery detail. They had "done" time for forgery. The investigator knew the trail would be as dim and sketchy as the ex-cons could make it.

The two readily admitted passing the checks but they became indignant when accused of writing them. The checks were out-of-town "labor" checks. The accused knew the investigation would be hampered by distance. Their plan was to pay off complainants if the pursuit became too acute. They figured their scheme would work and the odds were in their favor. If "take" exceeded "payoffs" their plan would succeed.

To verify their stories and clear themselves, they "gladly" gave handwriting samples which the handwriting examiner said were very thoughtfully and obviously disguised. Handwriting had been used as evidence against the two before and they weren't about to go the same route again, that is, if they could disguise their way out of it. They worked at it.

The investigator took a short cut. He obtained permission to search their quarters. He found a secreted pad of blank checks and noted impressions on the first check remaining in the pad. He took the pad to the laboratory where the writing was intensified photographically. The result is shown.

The suspects were shown the results. They "clammed up" and obtained legal counsel. Their plans went awry and the attorney was unable to overcome the predicament they found themselves in.

HANDMADE CHECK

Confidence men frequently go to great lengths to prepare their victims for fleecing. Payroll bandits and safe burglars likewise do some preliminary ground work. They call it "casing."

When it comes to "paper hangers" or check men, they as a rule operate in a hit or miss fashion and with a minimum of preparation. It's a very simple matter to fill in and pass a check (phony, that is) judging by the number in circulation which come to our attention.

There are exceptions to all rules. Checks like the one shown in the photograph are uncommon. The writer in this instance started with a blank piece of paper, and with apparent talent in lettering, he got the result past an unsuspecting victim and all the way to the bank. Every line, mark, letter, figure and name on the check, to and including the border is hand-drawn —$57.20 worth. We know any number of persons who couldn't do it for $157.20, or $1,157.20 simply because they lack the skill. It is a good piece of workmanship, but it shouldn't have gotten by. Would you have caught it?

POLYGRAPH
and INTERROGATION

To establish and maintain a standard of ethics and professional qualifications

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

The Polygraph in Homicide Investigation

By M. W. 'Doc' Myatt

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Myatt is Polygraph Examiner for the Oklahoma State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and a veteran in the use of the Polygraph. He has been a contributor to past issues of the* JOURNAL *and in the following article comments on the special application of the Polygraph in homicide investigation.*

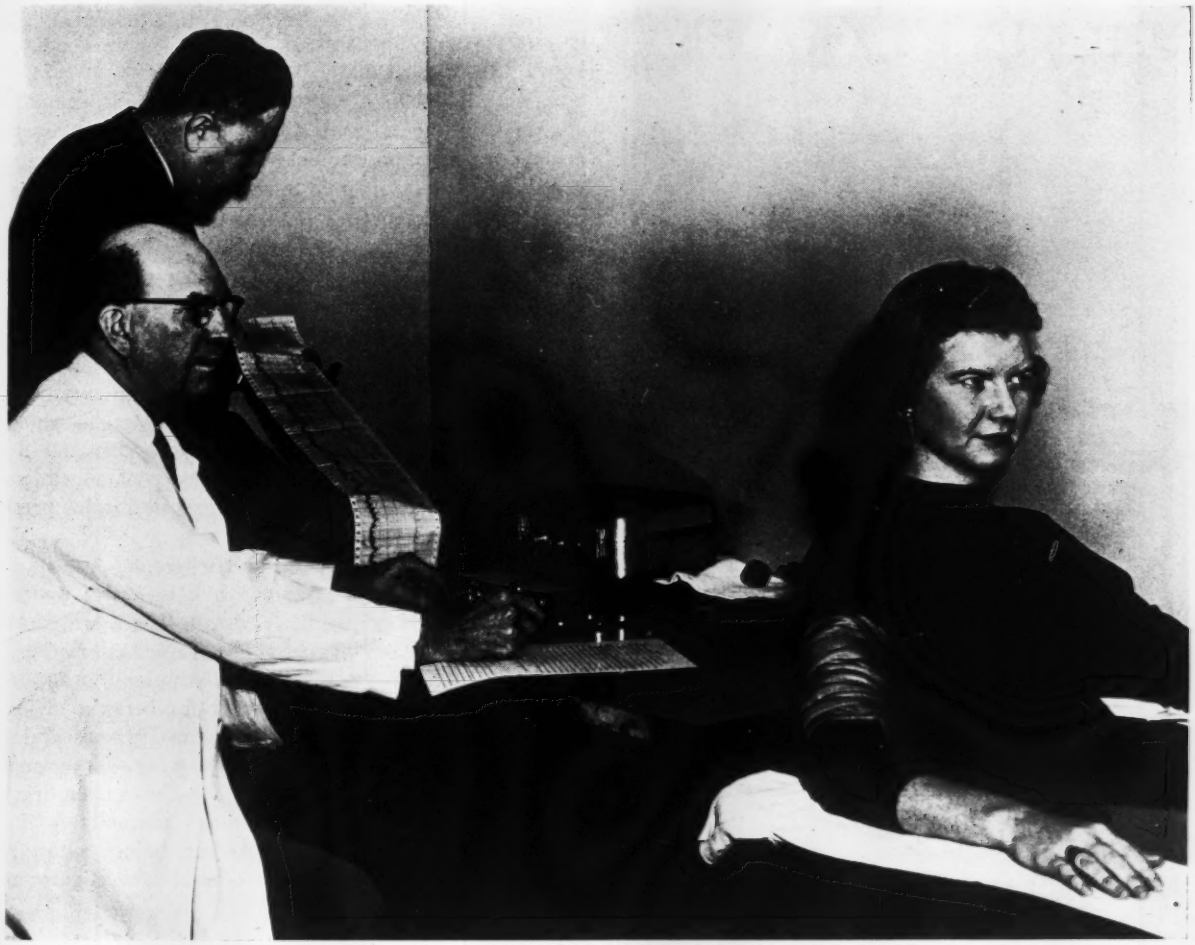
CRIMINAL investigation has made remarkable advancement in the past two (2) decades. The trial and error procedures have been supplanted with systematic investigative techniques supported by modern laboratory facilities and improved methods of preservation, classification and presentation of physical evidence. Law enforcement officials on all levels are now becoming aware of the one phase of criminal investigation which has received the least attention. I refer to the interrogation of suspects and witnesses.

Interrogation can no longer remain the random style of questioning of the past. New techniques are being developed based upon facts rather than hunches—the application of psychological approaches replacing forceful measures. Investigators have found that they must be smarter than the criminal which requires them to have a better understanding of criminal modes of operation, their philosophies and compulsions, and finally, how to extract information from a reluctant and often antagonistic suspect. It requires no high degree of mentality to obtain a statement from a suspect—but, will that statement be the truth?

Interrogation is an art. It is just as vital that the investigators specialize in this field as for ballisticians, document examiners, chemists and persons in all other technical branches of investigation to be specialized in their fields. An interrogator must be a person of great patience, have a thorough knowledge of investigative procedures, application of practical psychology and a person, who, by his attitude, commands confidence and respect. Every interrogator has found himself in the situation where all the known facts indicate a certain individual as being the logical suspect and still there exists an element of doubt. If certain unknown facts could be brought to light, the investigator would know which course to pursue. Should he continue investigation of this suspect or should more effort be directed to some other suspect or some other avenue of information? A missing link is in the chain of evidence and this link is known only to the guilty party. How may the desired information be obtained? This is a question so often faced by investigators in all phases of investigative work and particularly in the field of homicide investigation. We do have a method whereby we may obtain certain of these hidden or unknown facts if it is properly used and if the information is such as to warrant its use.

The polygraph, so erroneously dubbed "lie-detector," is definitely a scientific instrument. It has been proven so in the field of medical diagnosis, psychological research and the field of criminal interrogation. The theory of instrumental detection of deception is based upon the premise that deception instills in all normal persons a fear of detection which brings about certain specific physiological reactions such as increased or decreased blood pressure, increased or decreased respiratory activity, increased or decreased sweat gland activity, to mention those which are most easily recorded. Often it is possible to detect the *objective* expression of these changes by observing the profuse sweating, frequent swallowing, excessive movement of the body, licking of the lips, dilation of the pupils of the eyes and many other signs with which the reader is familiar. However,

Address: Mr. M. W. Myatt, Polygraph Examiner, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



The test is under way, with the author seated at the polygraph.

many persons are capable of controlling their facial expressions, body movement and other signs of deception, thus making an interrogator's task very difficult. Interrogators soon learn to accept as true only those statements or actions which can be verified by evidence. Hence, if he cannot determine when a suspect or a witness is deceiving, then his investigative procedure reaches a stalemate and a stalemate in homicide investigation is disastrous.

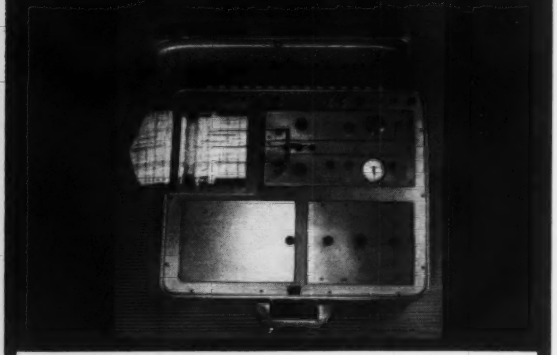
THE SUBJECT OF DECEPTION

Deception is a natural defensive reaction like throwing up an arm to ward off a blow. We have all used it to protect ourselves or loved ones from criticism or reprisal for an error in judgment or action. However, when deception is used to harm another person or to conceal a crime, it becomes a part of the individual's fight or flight defense mechanism and will produce many physiological changes of interest to an interrogator.

I have dwelt upon these basic elements of interrogation because they have a material bearing upon success or failure of any interrogation and of instrumental detection of deception in particular. It is essential that the homicide investigator know these factors to enable him to assemble and present to the polygraph examiner as much pertinent information as possible. It is my purpose to enumerate some of the factors which a homicide investigator should bear in mind if he intends to use the polygraph as an aid to his investigation. Please make note that I said, "Aid to his investigation." The polygraph does not take the place of any investigative procedure, neither does it take the place of good direct interrogation, but it does assist in many ways.

The success of the polygraph examination may hinge upon the information furnished the examiner prior to preparation for a test. Let me say at this point again that the use of polygraph must not replace good investigation. The polygraph does not determine the guilt or innocence of a subject, but it can eliminate many innocent persons and may point to one who has guilty knowledge. Let me put it this way—the polygraph itself as an instrument, does not label the answer to a question as "true" or "false," but only charts the emotional reaction produced by a direct question. Just as your physician takes into account all of your aches and pains, adds to this the symptoms he observes, adds to this the analysis of numerous laboratory tests, evaluates them all and arrives at a diagnosis of your ailment, so will the polygraph

LIE DETECTORS



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examiner study your investigation report, listen to and analyze the subject's version of the incident and from this information he will form the data from which he will prepare questions presented during the tests. He then administers as many tests as are needed to determine the presence or absence of consistent positive reaction to pertinent questions—the positive reaction to pertinent questions meaning that reaction produced by an intent to deceive or by deception itself. Finally, all charts are analyzed and an opinion is formed.

Detection of deception by polygraph depends upon the subject's emotional response to certain stimuli; therefore, it is essential to control all conditions under which the test is being given. Tests must be conducted in a room that is free from noises, interruptions or any distracting elements and at the same time, afford a comfortable, pleasant atmosphere. The subject should be rested and as undisturbed as possible. He should not be questioned about the offense for at least twelve (12) hours prior to the test.

When a polygraph examination is anticipated, for any suspect or witness, the investigating officer should withhold as many details as possible from the suspect or witness *and* the public and get the cooperation of the press by requesting they not print certain vital facts. Only under such conditions may tests be given that will be reliable in determining the positive or negative reactions to a subject when presented the test questions. Too many investigators become so interested in impressing the subject and the public with their ability to gather evidence that they soon sacrifice all evidential value of any pertinent material at hand by telling all they know. This is particularly true in a homicide investigation. With this thought in mind, I would like to enumerate some of the essential information to be obtained prior to a polygraph examination.

Any information relative to the MO of this particular crime, the location, a fixed time, method of attack, instrument of attack, method of transportation of the suspect or victim, evidence of violence, items which tend to identify the subject such as bits of clothing, paper, weapons, etc., if possible, should be withheld from the knowledge of the suspect and the public. With this type of information, the examiner is able to form questions that must be answered with "yes" or "no" and to which the guilty party will have specific knowledge and an innocent party should have no knowledge at all, unless he has read about it or it has been discussed in his presence.

The examiner must have some background history of the suspect or witness to enable him to better understand the type of person he is to test. There are many persons who are not suited for polygraph examinations, such as senile persons, many youths under the age of 14, mental defectives, known psychotics, persons having extreme high or low blood pressure, and persons under medication where frequent stimulants or depressants are prescribed and alcoholics, until they have been dried out. Narcotic addicts do not respond normally to the polygraph. If these things are known before a test is scheduled, it may save much time for the investigator as well as the examiner.

Another thing of interest is the fact that pain, such as toothache, headache, and it has been known that even the pain from an ingrown toenail, has caused tests to fail. Possibly I should not use the word "fail"—I should use the words "tests be inconclusive" because, to my knowledge, a test does not fail unless the examiner fails. Now let me say that any condition accompanied by inflammation must be taken into consideration before a test is given. Pain, for instance, will produce involuntary muscular movements. Involuntary movements, particularly of the extremities, will cause certain fluctuations in the blood pressure which might be observed as one of two (2) things—either an attempt to try to fool the operator or it is possible that should it occur at a time a question is asked, could camouflage what would otherwise be noted as a positive reaction.

Assuming you have a homicide suspect, your first task is to obtain his consent to the examination. I wish to emphasize that this must be done by a direct approach to leave him no opportunity to accuse you or anyone else of forcing him to take the test. They must be given willingly for to do otherwise would not only raise the question of voluntariness during a trial, but any attempt to examine a reluctant or antagonistic subject presents too many mixed emotional reactions and may well render a test worthless so far as information is concerned.

Most polygraph examiners will require that the subject sign a release form stating that he is taking the test willingly without any coercion or pressure of any kind from anyone. However, if pressure has been brought to bear prior to his arrival at the laboratory, he may sign this statement through fear and then later refute the whole thing, so be careful about getting their consent to a test.

Subjects scheduled to take polygraph examinations must not be interrogated for at least twelve (12) hours prior to the test, if at all possible. Too frequently tests must be given on short notice. They should be allowed to rest if transported very far and should be accompanied by someone familiar with the case, someone who is not antagonistic to the subject. Do not try to frighten the subject in any way by some wild tale of what will happen when he is placed in the polygraph chair. He'll be nervous enough anyway and I know of a great many persons who have tried to force an admission out of the subject before his arrival at the laboratory for tests by telling him that an electrical current will be applied to him and his hair will curl and his toenails will drop off and he will become cross-eyed and all his kids will be born sterile—but gentlemen, please refrain from such tactics.

Think of this subject as some member of your family that you are taking to the hospital for a physical examination where you would wish to give the physician every assistance that he might arrive at an accurate diagnosis. No one would think of asking a relative to walk a mile before taking a cardiogram or engage in an argument prior to such a test. Nevertheless, such has happened prior to polygraph examinations and the examiner could find nothing but the emotion of resentment, anger, apprehension, fear—none of which were produced by his questions.

For those who are not familiar with the polygraph examination, I would like to discuss the test procedure. After a pretest interview, the test procedure is thoroughly explained to the subject to relieve any apprehension he may feel toward the instrument, the examiner or the test. Following this he is seated in the test chair and all attachments fixed in place. The testing begins with the running of a norm chart to determine the subject's average blood pressure, pulse rate, respiration rate, galvanic skin reflex without any stimuli being applied.

At termination of this test, a question series will be presented and discussed with the subject. Questions are arranged in relevant-irrelevant series, peak of tension series, control series and guilt complex questions. The relevant-irrelevant series consist of specific questions relevant to the crime interspersed with irrelevant questions, the latter to reduce any emotional disturbance created by the relevant questions.

Control questions are those questions to which the examiner has been advised of the answer and to which the subject may be expected to lie. This question may or may not be related to the immediate crime.

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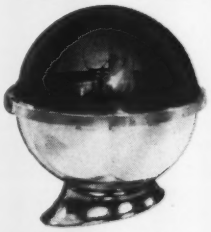

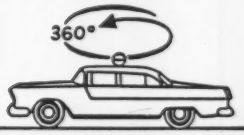

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I will use an example of five (5) questions in connection with a murder to which the suspect denies any knowledge. A hunting knife was found at the scene and the fact has been kept secret. The questions could be presented as follows:

Did you kill Joe with a rifle?
Did you kill Joe with a pistol?
Did you kill Joe with a knife?
Did you kill Joe with an ax?
Did you kill Joe with a club?

The idea being that when the subject answers "no"

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to all these questions, which he will, even though he be guilty, he should react to the question of "knife" providing he is the one that used the knife or even saw the knife at the scene of the crime. Once that reaction has been established, a second series of questions may be asked:

Did you kill Joe with a butcher knife?
Did you kill Joe with a pocket knife?
Did you kill Joe with a hunting knife?
Did you kill Joe with a case knife?
Did you kill Joe with a corn knife?

The guilty person would recognize the hunting knife as being the knife that was used in the crime, or someone who was present at the time of the killing might recognize that, but at least the innocent person would not recognize a knife in any of these series of questions. However, if any hint has been dropped to the witness or suspect that a hunting knife was the murder weapon, then these tests are useless. So, as a final admonition, always withhold some vital piece of information in any homicide investigation, regardless of whether the subject is to be examined by polygraph or not, for if not, the prosecutor can always use such information in presenting his evidence.

Allow the examiner to decide when a subject is or is not physically or mentally fit for examination.

A careless investigator can and often does make or break a polygraph examination. ★★★

SUSPENDING SENTENCE FOR MILITARY ENLISTMENT

A judge who suspends sentence to allow a juvenile delinquent to enter the military service may be making a mistake.

This is the opinion of a man who has been a police and air force officer for nearly 40 years—William A. Wiltberger, currently a distinguished visiting professor in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety at Michigan State University.

"The military service is not a reform school," declared Prof. Wiltberger, who retired this year from the U. S. Air Force as a lieutenant colonel.

"National security is the mission of the armed forces, not the reforming of young hoodlums. The military offers the opportunity for good recruits to improve themselves, for their own good and that of the nation."

The services will not knowingly accept recruits who enlist to escape legal difficulties, the veteran officer said, "because they haven't the time or equipment to handle society's problems."

Such offenders in many cases quickly get themselves into trouble in the service and "wind up in the guardhouse facing court martial," he added.

Prof. Wiltberger was Chief of Police in Evanston, Illinois, Director of Public Safety in St. Petersburg, Florida, and Director of the Police School at San Jose State College in California before resuming his military career in World War II and Korea. He served in three wars.

"The sort of self-discipline which creates a good soldier will also create a good citizen," Prof. Wiltberger stated. "But this means a working together of all parts of society—the family, schools, churches and law enforcement agencies—to teach young people that there is a discipline of life and society that we must all conform to."

Juvenile delinquency is an age-old problem which merely takes new forms each generation, he said, pointing out that "when the automobile first came out, people blamed it for delinquency."

Prof. Wiltberger warned, however, that the World War II baby boom has matured into "a tremendous mass of teenagers coming into the vulnerable ages for juvenile delinquency, and we can expect in the next four to ten years a great increase in juvenile delinquency and crime. All front line agencies of society must be ready for it."

A friendly patrolman on his beat and sympathetic church and school officials are important in detecting delinquency early, he said.

"Studies show that 5 per cent or less of youngsters are school problem children, and that an extremely high percentage of this group will develop a police record if not helped," he explained.

"In the 1920's the idea was to wait until we had the goods on a youngster to assure court action. Today the good school has replaced the old-fashioned truant officer with a psychiatric social worker."

The future police force foreseen by Prof. Wiltberger "will be a professionalized service comparable to medicine, law or the clergy."

"There is no field today which offers greater opportunity for public service," the veteran officer says after nearly 40 years. "Every day brings new and challenging experiences, sometimes dangerous, always satisfying. I'd do it all over again." ★★★

Stress vs. Empathy Interview Techniques

By S. J. Curtis

EDITOR'S NOTE: *On the walls of the interior courtyard of the building in Paris housing the Ministry of Justice, Headquarters for the French Police, is embedded a marble tablet into which has been carved more than one hundred names. Standing in this courtyard one day, the Editor inquired of his interpreter the meaning of this and was told that it contained the names of French police officials routinely tortured to death by the Gestapo in the quest for information, during the German occupation of Paris.*

The infamy of this form of interrogation has stirred the indignation of civilized men everywhere and it is still a matter of concern that similar methods are in vogue in some countries today. In the following series of three articles to appear in consecutive issues of the JOURNAL, *Mr. Curtis describes the techniques employed in this perverted form of interrogation and contrasts it with interrogation methods developed by a democratic system.*

INTRODUCTION

SCIENCE has in recent years produced a new method of interview developed by interrogators in certain foreign countries. It is a technique which utilizes modern psychological knowledge to create mental stress. This type of interrogation has been labeled "Brainwashing."

There is considerable proof that Stress methods are often very effective in gaining confessions. Properly applied, the system produces results as predictable as pressing the button on a complicated industrial machine. Because of the psychological certainty of controlled results when cleverly used, the Stress methods hold considerable interest. This is especially true for any Law Enforcement person who faces the daily problems inherent in criminal interrogation.

In spite of the efficiency of the brainwashing techniques, however, their value can be seriously questioned because of certain observed results. Stress methods, it has been found, often produce a false confession. The person being interviewed under Stress application takes on the attitude of a hypnotized subject and may unknowingly parrot the statements of the interrogator.

The other major problem of the Stress type of interview is the interrogator's control on Stress pressures. At any moment during the questioning he may unknowingly apply too much Stress and trip the brain's protective mechanism. When this delicate trigger is sprung the interview is ended because the subject can no longer answer, even if he wants to. His ability to communicate has been paralyzed by the panic of fear. A protective amnesia curtain now exists between the world and the secrets locked within his mind.

An acceptable method of interview should at all times protect the integrity of the individual. Every person has certain basic human rights, these must be preserved at all cost. Nothing should be done in an interview to injure a person's body, mind or personality. The American Law Enforcement Officer has the responsibility to observe the principles of fair play, of justice and to uphold the very laws he has been given the duty to enforce.

The American Law itself indicates that no undue duress can rightfully be used to obtain a confession. Our Society long ago rejected the principle of obtaining confessions by physical third degree. We, as members of a nation founded on the principles of human freedom, also reject violently the mental third degree techniques used by Russia and China in Stress interviews.

Stress methods used in the nations where the techniques were founded and developed violate all of the fundamental principles of our American philosophy of justice. They believe that the individual has no rights, and he is not considered a human being with the innate dignity of the individual. Rather, under Stress, he becomes a cowering animal brought into submission by coercion of his mind. Mental tortures deprive the subject of all human values. As the screws of pressure are applied the personality crumbles and disintegrates before the eyes of the interrogator. The result is a traumatic experience which permanently scars the personality. It may reduce the individual to a permanent state in which he is at the mental level of babbling infancy.

Justice, compassion, the law itself are destroyed when Stress techniques are used. The Stress interrogator sets up a strange world of ego-standards in which he plays Mephistophles. By using his own set of distorted standards he carries out the belief that any means are justified by end results. The questioner giving vent to his sadistic desire to hurt and torture and torment others becomes, often unknowingly, a worse criminal in the eyes of society than the malefactor he is putting through the mental torture chamber.

No interviewer can personally escape the results of violating the personality of another human being. The moment he applies Stress methods he is setting the stage for his own self-destruction. The denouement of the play he acts out will come about in the ghostly guilt-

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memories which will haunt the edges of his waking and sleeping thoughts.

If the interrogator is truly a sadistic-psychotic without fear or conscience, the indulgence in stress-orgies will work unconsciously to undermine and destroy even further whatever balancing factors of rationality the interrogator may still possess.

The best way to understand the strengths and dangers of Stress interview techniques is to examine objectively the basic principles involved. Once the mechanism is examined and understood, the Law Enforcement Officer will, I am sure, reject the method on both practical and moral grounds.

Just as totalitarian dogmas have developed the Stress type of interview, so the American philosophy of individual rights has also developed our own successful interview techniques. The modern American interview method we shall call, "Empathy." It is more successful than Stress in obtaining confessions. It is not as mechanical as the Stress method but it obtains far more relevant and accurate information. It does not result in false confessions.

The Empathy method protects the personality of the person being questioned. It leaves the individual his human dignity and all of his rights both God-given and legal. Empathy, by protecting the personality of the individual also follows the precepts inherent in Christian religion. The approach is in keeping with the character of our best national leadership and meets the social standards of our time. It is a rational, common sense application of basic psychological principles to the difficult area of malefactor interrogation.

Empathy serves the questioner well because he can use it without fear of a guilt-hangover afterward. It is in conformity with the Law Enforcement Officer's highest moral and ethical standards.

If an Empathy interviewer fails to obtain a confession, no lasting harm has been done to the rights or personality of the person questioned. Unlike Stress, there is no after-sickness, no mental injuries, no personality wreckage following an Empathy interrogation.

The whole picture of conflict between the American way of life and the ideologies of certain foreign countries is summed up in an analysis of these two conflicting approaches to the problem of interrogation.

We have written the following articles so you may objectively study and compare the validity, effectiveness and moral aspects of both the Stress and Empathy interview techniques. After thoughtful study, we believe you will agree that Empathy is the most effective interview tool available to the modern Law Enforcement Officer. It is an important scientific approach to a major police problem. In studying it, remember that it could only have been developed in a democratic society where the rights of the individual are held inviolate above all others.

THE STRESS INTERVIEW

The value of anxiety, fear, intimidation and other types of stress to help gain confessions from malefactors is well known. Since World War II psychological research has revealed some new facts concerning the effects of stress on the human mind. By understanding these findings the interviewer can more intelligently judge his own interview methods.

As the interviewer studies the techniques of stress he should also consider the ethical implications of using these methods. He must remember that the degree of an act does not change its moral implications. Personal integrity comes at a high price and cannot be purchased with the coins of compromised ethics. Any interrogation is an attempt to intrude into the mind of the person being questioned. If stress is the means of gaining entrance then that mental intrusion is made by force.

When a rubber band is stretched beyond its limit of physical endurance it snaps. Its ability to resist the pressures put upon it is destroyed. When an interviewer causes emotions of fear, frustration, anger, humiliation and anxiety in the mind of a subject he can cause the brain to snap. The personality can then no longer resist the pressures put upon it and the subject becomes submissive to the will of the interviewer. This is the principle and objective of Stress methods of interrogation.

The human mind is fragile and vulnerable; a strategy of terror can do amazing things. It can cause the mind to disintegrate. A person's sense of values can become distorted, habit patterns of behavior can be wiped clean from the memory slate, the will to resist can be eliminated and personal integrity destroyed.

The effect of artificially-created emotional impact on the mind has been illustrated in modern times by such well documented cases as Cardinal Mindszenty and Colonel Schwable. Brainwashing and Menticide have become well known even to the layman. They are modern psychological methods for bringing the mind into a condition of enslavement and submission.

The Russian scientist Pavlov contributed the research upon which modern brainwashing techniques are based. His findings are of considerable value to the Law Enforcement interviewer.

FOUR PERSONALITY TYPES

He found in his laboratory research that there are four basic personality types. Each of these temperaments reacts differently to the pressures of anxiety, insecurity, anger, frustration and fear. All of these four types have a point where the mind breaks down but in each temperament the amount of stress necessary to cause breakdown varies.

The interviewer can better judge how much pressure must be applied in an interview if he first establishes

the basic temperament of his subject. Observation and a few preliminary questions should enable the interviewer to determine this.

Type A

Is the subject quick to anger? Are his emotions easily aroused? Is he irrascible, an obviously hostile person? If so, then the subject is an excitable person one we will label type "A."

Disruption of his nervous system by causing fear or anger is comparatively easy for the interviewer. However, too much emotional pressure will cause him to turn wild. Explosive panic may result and the subject will be uncontrollable. Limited and controlled pressure will obtain the best interview results.

Type B

Does the malefactor appear to be a naturally cheerful person? Good natured, resonably confident? Is he a lively, optimistic person? If so, he will fall into type "B." This person can withstand internal emotional attack far better than any other type. Attempts to cause fear or anger will result in an aggressive reaction but unlike the wild and uncontrolled aggressive retaliation of the first type, this man will react with purposeful and controlled aggression.

Type C

Does the malefactor appear calm, undisturbed? Would you say he is sluggish, not easily aroused to action? Are his reactions passive and restrained rather than aggressive? Does he appear imperturable? If so, he is type "C," a person slow to respond to any attack on his personality. Like type "B" he can withstand considerable pressure. He will not fight the interviewer as will type "B" but will take a passive, observing attitude. It will be hard to gain participation in the interview questioning. He will be as slow to become angry, frustrated or frightened as he will be slow to answer questions.

Type D

Does the subject appear to be a gloomy, depressed person? Does he appear melancholy, sad? Does he feel that everything is hopeless? Is his attitude negative? Then he would be classified as type "D." He meets anxieties and conflicts by trying to avoid tension. He has no desire to fight and is the most susceptible to emotional pressures.

His resistance is the lowest of all four types and because he is so easily affected by emotional pressure he must be carefully handled. If the interviewer creates any excess of emotional pressures on his mind he will immediately be seized by a fear-paralysis. His brain will be completely inhibited and he will no longer be capable of responding to the interrogator.

Like type "A" disruption of his nervous system is comparatively easy. However, too much fear, anger, anxiety or frustration can destroy his ability to communicate by causing brain inhibition. This type must be spotted early in the interview before the interrogator has defeated himself by applying too much emotional pressure.

OVERALL PATTERN OF THE INTERVIEW

Now that we have established the four personality types the interviewer will encounter, let us examine the overall pattern of a Stress interview. A subject's mind may be entered by either an Empathy or Stress interview approach. Empathy and Stress are two opposite methods of getting at the brain's hidden secrets. When we use Empathy to open the mind we "pick" the lock. When we use stress we hammer the door down.

There are two major obstacles to learning the contents of the criminal's mind. One is his judgment, the other is his conditioned-behavior habits. A person's judgment constantly acts to protect the personal safety of the individual. When a man starts to cross the street, judgment decides if such a crossing is safe. Whenever there is a choice, man's judgment acts to protect his master. Confession must be obtained in spite of the malefactor's better judgment. His judgment, if alert, will tell the malefactor that confession is not to the subject's best interest. In an Empathy interview we rock judgment to sleep. In a Stress interview we hammer this guardian over the head until it is unconscious.

By destroying judgment we can often gain admission to the mind. However, we may still be rebuffed by the person's conditioned habits of behavior. An example of this type of continued automatic response is the prize fighter who has been knocked unconscious but continues to fight due to his conditioned-reflex responses.

These automatic reflex-responses may continue to barricade the mind against entry even though the judgment-sentry has been put out of commission. Therefore, our second objective will be to disrupt these conditioned-behavior habits so they no longer serve to protect the brain but instead become traitors who help the interviewer get inside the mental fort. In an Empathy interview we lure these conditioned-reflexes to our aid with soft words. In the Stress interview the subject's reflex-behavior habits are beaten into submission, tied and gagged.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Watch for the second in this series of three articles by Mr. Curtis in the Nov.-Dec. issue of POLICE.* ★★★

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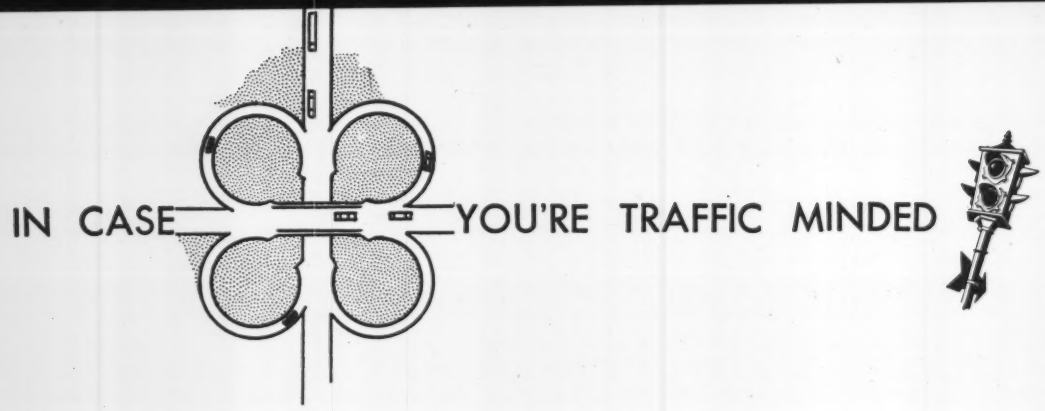

How Good Vision Test Should Be Conducted

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the third and last of a series of articles presented through the courtesy of the American Optometric Association, Inc., concerning the vision factor in safe driving. The relation of driver's vision to traffic hazards is directing increased attention on the part of the states to the necessity of more thorough vision testing as a part of driver licensing procedure.*

THE first principle for the license examiner in conducting visual tests is to secure the cooperation of the applicant, so the examination can be conducted with dignity, accuracy, and without loss of time due to misunderstandings or a feeling of antagonism.

Many persons begin their tests feeling that they are already behind the "eight ball." The way the license examiner handles the applicant, his courteous sure manner, can dispel uncertainty and resentment and convince the driver of the importance of visual tests for his own safety, as well as that of others. The careful examiner is doing a valuable service to his community by "selling" the applicant on his share of the responsibility for highway accidents.

There is not time during the visual examination to discuss the need for safe driving, but a few well-chosen sentences, put in words easily understood by each type of applicant, are helpful in reducing accidents.

The men chosen to give visual tests should be selected for their skill in handling the public. Men who are genuinely interested in people and like the work make the most successful examiners. They should have a high regard for courtesy, punctuality, and integrity, and never assert their position of authority at the expense of the public.

In states where visual tests are being inaugurated, there will be a certain amount of resentment from the driving public toward what they might misconstrue as a restriction of their personal liberty. The examiner can turn such resentment into cooperation by a skillful description of some specific cases which illustrate the need for good vision for the motorist, with a few well-known accident statistics.

Address: Mr. J. Harold Bailey, Administrative Director, The American Optometric Association, Inc., 4030 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis 10, Missouri.

Necessity for Vision Tests

Vision is one of the physical qualifications of a driver and perhaps the most important single physical qualification. Testing for vision is particularly important, because while most other physical qualifications are obvious, the condition of a person's vision, except in the most extreme cases, can be determined only from tests.

Some visual tests that may be given are:

1. Acuity Tests.
2. Color Vision.
3. Field of Vision.
4. Night Vision.

The visual acuity test is given wherever any driver examinations are given. The other tests are not given in all cases.

THE VISUAL ACUITY TEST

What Is Acuity?

Generally speaking, visual acuity is intended to mean the ability to see sharply at a distance. A visual acuity test, such as is given with the Snellen letter vision test chart, is a measure of central visual acuity, and is but a partial test of vision. The Snellen visual acuity rating does not take into consideration all factors which contribute to seeing efficiency. For example, it does not take into consideration the contribution of peripheral vision, which accounts for most of our awareness of motion. According to the Snell-Sterling percentage of acuity notation, a 20/40 rating should be interpreted to mean 83.6%, rather than 50%, visual efficiency. The Snellen method of

rating sometimes leads to the erroneous impression that 20/40 is a fraction meaning twenty-fortieths of normal vision. This is not true.

Acuity Rating

In using a chart with Snellen type letters, it should also kept in mind that the different letters vary considerably in the ease with which they can be recognized. The letters F I J P T V L A are more easily recognizable than the letters H M Y X S Q B. Due to this variation in letter visibility, Snellen permitted the missing of one letter in every five in giving the rating denoted by a particular line.

Although most states utilize some form of the Snellen letter vision test, some states are using instruments employing the stereoscopic principle to measure visual acuity. In general, there is a reasonably close correlation between visual acuity measurements taken both on the Snellen type test and these instruments. When administering the latter type test, care must be taken to offset the tendency of the applicant to expect that he is about to have his visual acuity tested at short range. Persons with interpupillary distances wider or shorter than the average, and persons with faulty fusion, may not do quite as well on the stereoscopic acuity test as on the Snellen type test. On the other hand, persons with astigmatism may experience more difficulty in resolving letters on the Snellen chart than in placing the position of the dots on the steroscopic acuity test. The stereoscopic equipment may be used to detect the tendency of the eyes to suspend or suppress.

Illumination

Illumination is a factor in the general variation in visual acuity test scores. It has been demonstrated, for example, that the rating of an individual may be varied from 20/50 to 20/200 simply by manipulating the illumination on the chart.

The difference between the illumination in the testing room and that of the outdoors varies so greatly from time to time that some minutes should be allowed for the vision of the applicant to adjust to the inside conditions before conducting the vision test. It is, therefore, ordinarily advisable to conduct the written examination first, thus allowing a period of fifteen to twenty minutes for adjustment to inside lighting.

When determining driving privileges for both daytime and night, an illumination of 10 to 20 foot-candles should be used on the test chart. It is ordinarily desirable to have artificial illumination on the chart to eliminate, in part at least, the great variation of natural illumination.

A simple way to keep the chart illuminated uniformly and at the correct level is to use movable lamps on stands. The aluminum reflectors on light metal stands used in outdoor photography are useful for this purpose as they can be easily adjusted to the proper height. Two standards should be used, each placed in front of the chart, with one to the right of it and one to the left.

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ANTISOCIAL OR CRIMINAL ACTS AND HYPNOSIS. *By* **Paul J. Reiter,** *Univ. Copenhagen.* No other book is like this one—and probably never will be, because this is a once in a life-time situation and we are fortunate to have a very limited number of copies available. On a unique case in the Danish courts, the author reports on his examination of the accused. The techniques applied, the precautions taken and the conclusions are described in detail. If sex shocks you, don't buy it. *September '58.*

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Proper illumination can be accomplished by moving the light stands toward the chart until the foot-candle meter held at the chart shows the desired reading, say 15 foot-candles. The lights can be adjusted until the illumination is uniform over the whole chart, and objectionable reflection is reduced to a minimum.

Two 25 watt (110 volt) lamps in the metal reflectors mentioned above should satisfactorily provide 15 foot-candles of illumination.

MINIMUM STANDARDS (A. A. M. V. A.) FOR APPLICANTS

Minimum Standards for Visual Acuity

Most states have set minimum standards for visual acuity, and there is considerable difference of opinion as to what constitutes a suitable standard. Some say as high as 20/30; others as low as 20/70.

At the present time, some states are requiring the minimum standard of visual acuity to serve as a rejection standard, whereas others are applying it as a screening standard.

Since research indicates that 20/40 is a reasonably safe level at which to grant driving privileges, and the majority of professional and expert opinions consider it a suitable minimum standard for general driving privileges, it is used in the following examples:

When 20/440 is used as a rejection standard, it means that 20/40 has become a fixed level which the applicant must meet, either with glasses or without glasses. If he fails to pass this standard, even after obtaining fullest possible assistance from a vision specialist, his application is rejected and he is not granted driving privileges of any kind.

Obviously, this rejection standard works an unjust hardship on the substandard driver who wishes to do only a limited type of driving. On the other hand, if the rejection standard is set low enough to be fair to the majority of substandard cases, say 20/100, for example, it will fail to encourage substandard cases, such as 20/60

cases, to attempt whatever visual improvement is possible.

These two difficulties are surmounted by the minimum standard which is serving as a screening standard. Under this method, anyone meeting the 20/40 standard, either with glasses or without glasses, and showing no obvious visual defect, such as cross-eyedness, and so on, is passed for general driving privileges, without further check on vision.

Whenever the applicant does not meet the 20/40 level, he is, of course, granted the opportunity of having a careful retest, usually whether or not he has the services of a vision specialist since the first test. If he again fails to pass the 20/40 standard, he usually is not rejected as under the rejection standard method, but is given further consideration. He may be granted this consideration only after he presents the statement of a vision specialist as to his visual condition.

With his vision brought to the best possible level, or to the level that circumstances warrant, the applicant is ready to be specially evaluated for driving privileges in terms of his vision and of other factors that contribute to safe driving. Most substandard vision cases should be restricted in their driving activities, but they should not be denied the privilege of doing the kind of driving they are able to do in reasonable safety. Some drivers with 20/200 visual acuity, and even lower, have demonstrated their ability to drive safely under certain limited conditions.

Screening Standard

The screening standard, therefore, is a flexible, rather than a fixed, standard. Though this flexible standard is more equitable, it is far more difficult to administer, as it requires examining personnel who are carefully trained in evaluating visual problems in terms of motor vehicle operation.

If time or other factors do not permit the valuation of substandard vision cases, or no one is available with sufficient training to make the necessary decision, perhaps a secondary screening level should be set to facilitate the handling of these cases. For example, 20/70 could be set as the standard below which cases are rejected, unless, or until, a specialist in substandard vision cases is available to evaluate them.

Applicants with visual acuity below 20/40, but not below 20/70, could be evaluated by the regular examiners. Most cases with visual acuity in this range are able to do daylight driving. They should be restricted in accordance with their visual condition, the nature of their driving, and their general ability to drive safely.

One-eyed Drivers

One-eyed applicants vary so considerably that they should be treated individually, rather than as a class. The same visual acuity requirements should apply to them as to two-eyed individuals. That is, the good eye should be 20/40 or better for general driving, with substandard cases down to 20/70 usually restricted to daylight driving, and cases below 20/70 requiring particularly careful evaluation for possible limited driving privileges.

On the other hand, one-eyed persons should be required to demonstrate better than average caution in motor vehicle operation; they should watch their speeds more carefully, and they should utilize the protection provided through the extra outside rear view mirror on the blind side.

Whatever vision standards are set for a state, it is well to remember that legislated standards are difficult to change, even when substantial evidence justifies a revision. It is far wiser to accomplish the setting of standards through discretionary power granted to the licensing authority.

Color Vision Test

Color vision tests are used by several of the states. This test may be given by means of the Holmgren wool test, or other similar tests involving the use of dyed material, or by colored slides or colored cards. Another commonly used method is the pseudo-isochromatic chart, which is a chart made up of plates of irregular groupings of colored dots, from which different numerals may be read, depending upon the sensitivity of the vision of the person tested to the colors with which the combinations of color on the plates are made up. The pseudo-isochromatic chart is extremely accurate in detecting color deficiencies, and tests with this chart are very fast and easy to conduct. It is, on the other hand, far more sensitive than is needed for the color testing of drivers. The color plates of this test fade easily, so care should be taken to prevent their being unduly exposed to light.

These standard color vision tests should be used for screening purposes only, and they should not serve as rejection tests. It is recommended that if the color vision test is given as a rejection test, the colors used should at least resemble closely the colors actually used in traffic lights. The usual color tests (pseudo-isochromatic, Holmgren, etc.) require discrimination between red and green, whereas the traffic lights usually require discrimination between yellow-red and blue-green.

Color vision deficiencies are commonly an inability to differentiate reds from greens, and relatively few persons are unable to differentiate blues from yellows. As a result, a great many people who fail on the pseudo-isochromatic chart, and some who have seriously deficient color vision, so far as green and red are concerned, have no difficulty in recognizing the green and red traffic lights. This is due to the amount of blue color in the green and the amount of yellow in the red. For this reason, no color test requiring discrimination between pure colors (such as pure reds and greens) should be used for rejection purposes. The ideal test is a traffic light color test utilizing the actual traffic light lenses.

Very few red-green color deficient individuals will confuse the red and green signal light colors. Many of

them are likely to confuse the red and amber signal light colors, particularly if they do not have the factor of position to guide them on the test. These color deficient persons usually treat the amber light as a red one, and approach the signal lights with caution. This caution is particularly necessary in the case of flashing lights at night. Most states agree that they are retaining the color test only to utilize its educational value; but aside from this value, there is a definite question as to whether such tests are justified in examining applicants for driver licenses.

The authorities can aid the color deficient person materially by standardizing the position of the signal lights, by utilizing mixed colors in the red and green lenses, and by using pure yellow, rather than amber, in the caution light.

Field of Vision

The field of vision is a factor of definite importance in driving. Persons with normal vision can detect objects at approximately 90° to either side of the line of vision, while looking directly ahead. Moving objects can be recognized farther from the central line of vision than stationary objects.

A somewhat restricted field may not seriously interfere with ability to drive safely, but a motion field contracted to 55° or 60° on either side of the line of vision becomes a definite and serious handicap.

Tests of the field of vision are usually conducted on the horizontal line only because that is the angle most important in driving. The tests are conducted with a perimeter that contains an object directly ahead upon which the vision is fixed, while bringing small test objects in view laterally from back of the person, in order to determine the angle at which such objects come into view. The radius of the scale of point of measurement should be not less than thirteen or fourteen inches from the center of the arc, and the test object should not be larger than approximately one centimeter in diameter. Tests are usually made with a white object against a black or neutral gray background.

Night Vision Tests

Night vision, broadly speaking, is certainly one of the problems that should be given greater attention in the licensing of drivers. There are three characteristics of night vision which can be tested separately, each of which deserves special consideration. These are:

1. Ability to see well under conditions of low illumination.
2. Ability to see against glare.
3. Rapid recovery from glare blindness.

Ability to see under conditions of night driving deteriorates with age much more rapidly than acuity, and many persons reach the point at which they can no longer drive safely at night, though their vision is entirely adequate for daytime driving.

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Night vision tests at the present time, however, appear not to have been developed to the point that it would be feasible to undertake any tests for night vision in our regular visual examinations.

Assistance of Vision Specialists

Adequate check of vision frequently calls for the services of an optometrist or ophthalmologist. In such cases the applicant may be sent to a vision specialist for a complete examination and report. It is suggested that a report form rather specific in nature, be supplied by the examining office or the reports will likely be too general to be of any material value. The report of the vision specialist is considered for the value of the technical information furnished. The determination of the qualifications for driving must, of course, remain entirely with the examining authority, but whatever recommendations are given by the specialist should be considered. In deciding whether the applicant is entitled to a license, factors in addition to vision must be considered.

NOTE: For further information, see *Manual on Drivers' Vision Test,* published by the Department of Public Information of the American Optometric Association, 4030 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis 10, Missouri. This Manual was prepared by the Motorists' Vision Committee of the American Optometric Association at the request of the Committee on Driver Licenses of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. ★★★

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY

International Criminal Statistics

By Prof. John I. Griffin

THE development of a system of consistent police and criminal statistics for the United States has made rapid strides since the inception of the Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The difficulties presented by the lack of complete comparability of definition and of reporting procedures for the several thousand reporting police agencies in the United States, pale into insignificance when attempts are made to organize criminal and police statistics on an international basis. Despite this the interest attached to comparisons between countries in terms of "criminality" or "police activity" has caused a renewed interest in international comparisons of criminal statistics. The International Criminal Police Commission (Interpol) and the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations have been devoting attention to this problem.

As early as 1853 a statistical conference held in Brussels discussed the need for establishing international criminal statistics and the difficulties of their compilation. Differences in police and court procedure and efficiency, defects in the compiling of crime figures, differences in the legal definitions of offenses and various meanings attached, even to the most common terms in the various legal systems, made difficult international comparisons. A "pessimistic" school of international criminal statistics developed, which reached the conclusion that "a material comparison of these statistics has been judged impossible from the very beginning because of the diversity of penal law and of the statistico-technical methods of the various countries," as the 1937 report of the Mixed Committee of the International Statistical Institute and of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission phrased it. This view has not been shared, however, by the relevant committees of Interpol or the United Nations.

Address: Prof. John I. Griffin, The City College, Bernard M. Baruch School of Business, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York 10, New York.

UNITED NATIONS DATA

The Statistical Office of the United Nations has published material bearing on criminal statistics in only one issue of their Yearbook. In the 1948 issue three series were presented for a limited number of countries and in the form of index numbers on a base of 1937. These series were: Indexes of numbers of offenses known to the police (shown for seven countries), indexes of numbers of persons convicted (shown for eight countries), indexes of persons convicted of major offenses (shown for 17 countries). These data were collected on the basis of questionnaires sent to the several national governments. Concern about the quality and representative character of the reports has led the Statistical Office to withdraw these series from subsequent published reports. In 1949 an international group of experts was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the purpose of examining the question of criminal statistics and it recommended an investigation of the possibility of preparing a standard classification of offenses. In 1951 the Economic and Social Council proposed the preparation of a manual on the collection of criminal statistics, and also recommended the development of agreed definitions for criminal homicide, aggravated assault and robbery and burglary. These three offenses were selected because they are representative from the sampling point of view, being more difficult than others to conceal and more likely to come to the notice of the authorities. A working paper on the standard classification of offenses was duly prepared (July 1957). At the May 1958 meeting of the Social Commission the working paper was discussed and comments from experts were circulated.

INTERPOL DATA

While these activities were taking place at the United Nations, a subcommittee of the International Criminal Police Commission General Assembly began work in 1947 on crime statistics. This committee was headed by the late Professor Harry Söderman, the well-known criminologist and Swedish delegate to the Assembly. As a result of detailed consultations with various police departments of member states, two reports emerged. One covering international criminal statistics for 1950-1951-1952 was presented to the Assembly meeting at Rome in 1954 and the most recent report was presented to the Assembly meeting at Vienna in 1956. These two reports represent the most significant compilations yet published in this field.

The work of Interpol is based on the premise that to be of use, comparisons of data from different countries should only be made with the relative figures and the relative figures (actual numbers reduced to a proportion of the population of each country) only show data concerning criminals or crimes detected. They do not reveal the actual amount of

crime. Any comparison of data from different countries can only be approximate. Nevertheless, as the 1956 report stated, these statistics are of great value. "Their regular publication will certainly make it possible for the public services and criminologists to follow the trend of crime in the world." It would appear likely that, in view of the initiative of Interpol in this area of statistics, that the United Nations will await developments before proceeding with their own data-collecting in the field of criminal statistics.

The Interpol material relates to several wide categories of crime which are more or less universally recognized and indictable in ordinary law. These categories are broadly defined and each reporting government is allowed a certain amount of latitude in the interpretation of the definitions. The crimes include wilful murder, sexual offenses, theft (serious theft and simple theft), fraud, etc., counterfeiting, offenses connected with drugs and the total number of offenses (all penal offenses detected and reported in national crime statistics). In addition figures are presented on the number of persons identified as having been responsible for penal offenses. The volume of crime is measured in terms of the number of offenses coming to the notice of the police and the efficiency of suppression is measured by the number of cases solved by the police, that is solved by arrest or otherwise identifying the person responsible for the crime. Statistics of varying degrees of completeness were published for some 40 countries. In order to give some indication of the type of material available in the Interpol reports, two tables are shown here. Table I shows the data relating to wilful murder for 17 countries with the number of cases and the clearance rates. Table II shows for 16 countries the total number of persons responsible for offenses and the "coefficient of offenders," that is the number of persons responsible for crimes divided by the number of inhabitants of the country. It is to be hoped that the efforts of Interpol and the cooperating police agencies will result in a continued improvement in this particularly difficult area of statistical comparisons.

TABLE I

WILFUL MURDER

1954

Country	*Number of Cases*	*Clearance Rate*
Australia	164	90.6%
Austria	213	100.0
Burma	9,086	8.3
Ceylon	734	77.8
Denmark	50	100.0
Egypt	2,286	100.0
Finland	59	94.9
France	1,951	68.0
Germany	1,071	88.1
India	9,765	75.1
Ireland	5	80.0
Israel	168	43.4
Japan	3,081	97.9
Netherlands	231	94.8
Sweden	151	95.3
Turkey	1,378	97.6
United Kingdom	349	96.2

Source: Interpol, Report No. 7, 1956.

TABLE II

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR OFFENSES

1954

Country	*Total Number*	*Coefficient of Offenders (per 100,000 population)*
Australia	29,201	322
Austria	182,385	2,619
Denmark	8,018	182
Egypt	5,213	26
Finland	189,518	4,492
France	324,019	759
Germany	1,073,561	2,076
India	214,233	58
Ireland	5,067	172
Israel	29,194	1,699
Japan	837,784	949
Netherlands	75,905	715
Switzerland	19,578	400
Turkey	52,747	229
United Kingdom	106,390	276
United States	974,718	617*

* The report shows a rate of 2,519, which is incorrect.

Source: Interpol, Report No. 7, 1956.

AT RANDOM . . .

British View of Manpower Allocation

The problem of determining by statistical methods the suitable strength of a police department has resulted in the development of a number of allocation schemes in the United States. An interesting suggestion of a similar type has been offered by Captain Athelstan Popkess, Chief Constable of Nottingham, England. Writing in the April-June 1958 issue of the POLICE JOURNAL he criticizes the current method of determining the strength of a police establishment on the basis of the night population of the area. He feels that police responsibility is primarily concerned with population, crime, traffic (density, route and accidents), industry and trade, and amusements. In order to determine the number of police officers required in a particular district police strength should be based not on population alone but on the number of houses, business premises, miles of streets and roads and the number of motor vehicles. Such factors should not be used in too rigid a fashion, however, but be modified to allow for special requirements, such as may be experienced in a

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community adjacent to a large center of population.

Captain Popkess offers the following example:

A borough with the following—	
Population	300,000
Residential houses	90,000
Industrial premises employing 500 or more persons	250
Streets in built-up areas (miles)	380
Classified roads (miles)	60
Motor vehicles: 15 Constables per 1,000 vehicles	570
This borough would have a police strength as follows:	
	Constables
Population: 1 Constable per 600 population	500
Residential houses: 55 Constables per 10,000	495
Industrial premises: 2 Constables each	500
Streets: 380 miles at 1 Constable per mile	380
Classified roads: 60 miles at 2 Constables per mile	120
Motor vehicles: 15 Constables per thousand vehicles	570
Total	2,565

If the total is divided by the number of factors (taken as 5) this scheme would indicate a police strength for this borough of 513 Constables, to which must be added a suitable number of supervisory ranks. While recognizing the difference of opinion in respect to the factors in the calculation, Captain Popkess remarks that "a reliable formula *can* be arrived at to replace the nebulousness of the present method of assessment. The main thing is to focus attention on that fact!" This has been indeed the principal gain so far from studies of manpower allocation. Many questions are raised but few have been answered. ★★★

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency is a major police problem in England today just as it is in America, reports the commander of criminal investigation for London's famed Scotland Yard.

Commander George H. Hatherill, addressing police administration students at Michigan State University, Friday (April 11), declared, "juvenile delinquency is about our most serious problem—figures show that 75 per cent of indictable crime in England has been charged to persons under 21 years of age."

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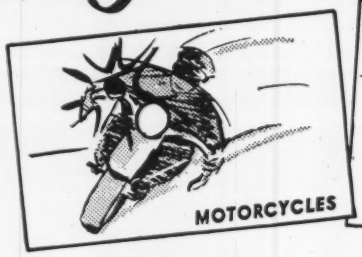

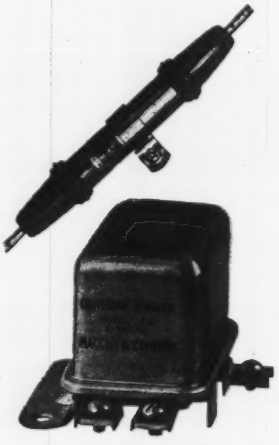

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Religion is an important factor in such crime, and so are certain social conditions, the veteran police official said.

"There aren't many working class people in our churches," he stated. "Many of them don't even know what the Ten Commandments are. Then our youngsters can leave school at 15, but because the boys are called up to military service at 18 nobody wants to give them a regular job. They hang around and get into trouble."

Commander Hatherill cited the experience of one district in his huge London jurisdiction to show the influence of religious beliefs upon crime.

"This district," he pointed out, "gradually changed until its residents had become almost entirely Jewish people. When this happened, crime figures for the district plummeted."

On the brighter side, Commander Hatherill pointed out that British police officers do not carry guns, don't want any and probably will never need to carry them.

"The good criminal in England, if I can use such a term, never carries a gun," the commander remarked. "It is only the younger ones who don't know better who make such a mistake. We have only about 35 or 40 murders a year."

There have been only two cases since 1946 of police officers being shot in England, he said. Both cases resulted in death sentences, including accomplices not wielding the gun.

Rigid control of gun and ammunition permits keeps such weapons out of improper hands, Commander Hatherill said.

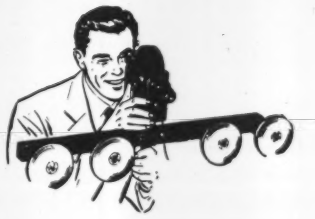
The British, long jealous of their individual rights, resisted the formation of a police force until after the Napoleonic Wars, he recalled.

"They were afraid of the establishment of a military police," he said. "The first police wore swallow-tail coats, top hats and gloves."

Scotland Yard, he said, has only two pairs of handcuffs. One pair, of American make, is broken. The other, he said, has not been used for 10 years.

British criminals who give confessions are almost certain to be convicted in court, Commander Hatherill said, because British courts believe a rational man will not make a damaging statement against himself unless it is true.

But when police officers have made up their minds to charge a suspect with a crime, they are not allowed to ask him any further questions, he added.



The Use of Color Movie Film in Law Enforcement

By Corporal J. H. Roller

EDITOR'S NOTE: *It would seem that the motion picture offers almost unlimited possibilities in the whole field of criminal investigation. Court decisions in the United States have been on the encouraging side so far as the use of this type of evidence is concerned. Stated the Court in the case of* HEIMAN *et al. v.* MARKET STREET RAILWAY COMPANY *et al. (District Court of Appeal, First District, California, 1937; 21 Cal. App. 2d, 311, 69 P. 2d 178): "That photographs may be admitted in evidence will be hardly questioned; that moving pictures are but a series of single pictures is known to every one. If single pictures may be properly received in evidence, it is difficult to see any reason why moving pictures may not be, and at the present time the general rule is that they may be."*

In the following article, Corporal Roller of the Criminal Investigation Branch, Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, Ontario, offers an interesting example of a case in which this pictorial tool was used with telling results.

SINCE motion pictures are being used more and more for surveillance purposes, I thought it might be of interest to IAI members for me to report on the successful use and admission in court of color motion pictures which we made recently in the Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario, Canada. We believe that we are probably the first police agency in Canada to successfully introduce color movies in a criminal court in a prosecution for violation of the criminal code of Canada.

The Hamilton, Ontario, newspaper, *The Spactator,* on May 15, 1957, ran the following article: "Court Screen Showing Believed Legal 'First.'"

Address: Corporal J. H. Roller, Criminal Investigation Branch, Ontario Provincial Police, 125 Fleet Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Legal history may have been made yesterday in Hamilton Magistrate's Court when, for what is reported to be the first time in Canada, a moving picture was admitted in evidence and shown to the court in public.

The film, which took nearly half an hour to show, was displayed to Magistrate Walter J. Tuchtie as Crown evidence taken by officers of the Anti-Gambling Squad of the OPP.

It was part of the evidence in the still unfinished trial of George M. Taylor, of Fruitland, who is charged with operating a common betting house at 1106 Barton Street East during March.

On May 15, 1957, a charge of Keeping a Common Betting House, under Section 176 (1) of the Criminal Code of Canada was heard against one, George Taylor, a well known "Bookie." The place of hearing was the Magistrates Court at Hamilton, Ontario, the presiding Magistrate being Magistrate Walter J. Tuchtie. The accused had retained a prominent Toronto lawyer, Charles Dubin to defend him. Mr. Dubin argued strenuously that the movie film did not accurately present a true picture of the circumstances surrounding the case, but his objections were overruled, and the movie was displayed on a screen before court officials.

Briefly the circumstances were these. Taylor was suspected of using the premises located at 1106 Barton Street, East, as a base for receiving bets on horse races. In order to corroborate the evidence of officers who were keeping observations on the premises, it was decided to use movie film in color. This was used in order to harmonize individuals on film to a chart that was being kept of the time of arrival of customers and their description. The film, of over half an hour duration, covered the activities of the establishment over a period of four days, observations being kept for a period of two hours each day. The camera was only operated during the actual approach, entrance and departure of customers.

Since the door leading to the establishment was in a laneway, it was necessary to operate from a "blind." This was accomplished by securing permission from the owner of an adjacent building which overlooked the entrance to the premises at 1106 Barton Street, East.

Since we were within listening distance of the doorway, extreme caution had to be exercised to avoid detection. We relied upon busy street noises to muffle the mechanical noises of the camera. A back window of the premises situated to the left of the suspected doorway was raised about four inches, just enough for the movie camera to "see" over the sill.

Faces of persons using the establishment were clearly discernible, although a normal angle lens was used. By means of a telephoto lens, a greater distance could have been covered had this "blind" not been so perfectly suited for the job.

The keeper had a look-out seated in a car in front of the premises on Barton Street, who came around several times each "shooting session" to look around. The keeper himself also came out several times to look things over. These suspicious acts were all recorded on film by the writer. The actual raid upon the premises was made on the last day of observation and it too was recorded for the benefit of the Court. The hostile attitude of the look-out when arrested was also of interest to the Court. ★★★

9 NEW BOOKS FOR POLICE OFFICERS

Published in July, August and September 1958

ACADEMY LECTURES ON LIE DETECTION: Volume II. *Academy for Scientific interrogation. Edited by* **V. A. Leonard,** *Professor of Police Science and Administration, The State College of Washington.* This book makes available for ready reference the papers delivered by **16 experts** before the Ninth Annual Seminar-Convention of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation, held at Hot Springs, Arkansas. **Pre-interrogation preparation, objectivity in chart interpretation** and **elements of interrogation** are just a few of the procedures and methods which will enable the polygraph examiner to improve his skills and proficiency in the use of polygraph techniques. Should be in the library of everyone connected with investigations and interrogations. *Pub. '58, 168 pp. (Police Science Series), $5.75.* **Volume I also available ($3.75).**

FIELD INTERROGATION. *By* **Allen P. Bristow.** *Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept.* You may ask, "Why has this book been written?" It is intended to provide the individual patrolman with a source of information on a subject about which virtually nothing has been written. It treats the subject of field interrogation not only from the viewpoint of the patrolman, but also the patrol supervisor and police administrator. The description of **methods** and **techniques** used to **select subjects** for field interrogation, to **observe and recognize criminal traits,** and to **evaluate documents** of identification, will help you in your every day work. Preserves and makes available the material collected by the author during research on a previously unexplored subject. *Pub. '58, 116 pp., 34 il., $3.75.*

CRIME AND THE SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH. *By* **J. Paul de River,** *Founder and Director of the Sex Offense Bureau, Los Angeles.* Is your practical-working-knowledge really sharp on the multiple-shadowy-touchy-subjects that entangle and involve a large part of our population in the meshes of the more common sexual offenses and perversions? For truth and facts, **backed by long personal experience** and **abundant, pertinent case histories** of these incredible conditions and situations, you should consult this truly scientific, practical, and comprehensive work which reveals this hard-to-come-by information. *Pub. '58, 384 pp., 22 il., $6.75.*

COURTROOM MEDICINE. *Compiled and edited by* **Marshall Houts,** *Member of the Tennessee and Minnesota Bars.* Would you like to have a basic orientation in a number of medical subjects which would permit you to **recognize medicolegal problems** and then **discuss them intelligently** with others, although you do not want to be an expert yourself? If you want a basic anatomical approach to these medical subjects, diagnosis, causation, and treatment and prognosis, here is the book for you. Written by doctors in a language the layman can understand, and amply illustrated with 150 plates and pictures. *Pub. '58, 544 pp. (7 x 10), 150 il., $14.00.*

STATISTICS ESSENTIAL FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY. *By* **John I. Griffin,** *The City College of New York.* No police department can ignore statistics not only as a record of departmental achievements but also as a device for improving police efficiency. **Shows how the police function can be carried out more efficiently with the application of modern statistical methods,** which are applicable to the small department as well as to the big city department and which can be used without expensive personnel or equipment. The 77 illustrations will show you the good and bad practice. Police records are considered from the point of view of statistics, which includes forms and questionnaires, editing and coding procedures, methods of tabulation and the major machines, and also suggestions in regard to the preparation of police reports. *Pub. '58, 260 pp., 77 il.*

TRANSPORTATION OF THE INJURED. *By* **Carl B. Young, Jr.,** *Corpus Christi, Texas.* Are you taking part in your local problems about emergency ambulance transportation and pre-hospital care of the injured? If you are concerned about such large and important matters in your community and want to back up your opinions and views to your utmost in satisfaction, may we suggest that you let us send you on approval this **practical manual.** Written by **recognized authorities** of national reputation who have had much experience. Over 400 individuals and organizations were consulted for facts and information. *Pub. '58, 256 pp., 150 il., $6.75.*

FROM ARREST TO RELEASE. *By* **Marshall Houts.** Want an invaluable description of the processes of criminal justice as they operate in actual practice? The author accurately states **the law governing each of these procedures,** in addition to pointing out the need for remedial changes which will permit the Common Law System to attain its fullest potential. You will find this book to be **concise and easy to read,** not loaded down with elaborate footnotes or case citations. The 2,000 definitions of legal terms alone make it worth the small price of the book. *Pub. '58, 256 pp., 5 il., $5.75.*

THE OFFICER SPEAKS IN PUBLIC. *By* **Everett M. King,** *Sheriff's Dept., Alameda County, California.* Find it difficult to obtain information for a speech, to pre-evaluate an audience, to organize and prepare an effective speech, or to overcome stage fright? Learn to overcome these impediments once you have read this book. **The potential office-speaker is guided in an evaluation of his personal role as a speaker and the need for him to speak in public.** Methods of self-introspect and appraisal are introduced to demonstrate the necessity of developing inherent assets to the utmost. Researching, proving, stimulating and demostrating methods are discussed. *Pub. '58, 184 pp. (Police Science Series), $5.75.*

Watch for these NEW BOOKS to be published later in 1958 or early 1959

James V. P. Conway—**EVIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS.** (Police Science Series).

Loren E. Edwards—**SHOPLIFTING AND SHRINKAGE PROTECTION FOR STORES.**

Leland V. Jones—**SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:** A Handbook for Investigators.

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Mental First Aid

By Joost A. M. Meerloo, M.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Meerloo, a graduate of Leyden in 1927, is a practicing psychoanalyst in New York City. Before World War II he was in the private practice of psychotherapy in The Hague, Holland. He escaped from occupied territory to become chief of the psychological branch of The Netherlands forces in London, and later was High Commissioner for Welfare for The Netherlands. He came to New York after demobilization. He is the author of a number of books, including* THE RAPE OF THE MIND *(World Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio) and numerous articles.*

In the following article, Dr. Meerloo presents important tool information for all law enforcement officers in guiding their frequent contacts with persons under mental stress. The situation may include individuals involved in a traffic accident, a would-be suicide, the victim of a criminal attack or crime of violence, a family quarrel, a youngster with problems on the road to delinquent behavior, or the victims of panic or disaster and catastrophe. Here will be found suggestions that will enable the officer to move into sensitive situations with tact and efficiency.

FIRST aid, in general, tries to teach people how to give help in time of acute distress before the doctor arrives. It teaches people how to prevent infection, how to bandage a wound, how to restore breathing, how to prevent excessive loss of blood, how to transport a patient having a fractured bone. In contrast to the physical type of first aid taught by various Red Cross doctors to nurses, policemen and lay people, the subject of mental first aid has not received much attention until now.

In the mental and psychological field, such simple courses and instructions could also be given. For instance, people can be informed how to behave in times of panic and catastrophe. During the last World War we learned through trial and error—that means the hard way—that people react very different mentally to the acute calamities and mental pains of the day. We learned too that doctors are able to approach and help them with simple means. Gradually we found a way to treat battle anxiety and war neurosis in a rather simple way.

The knowledge of mental first aid is so important since the low-cost mental health clinics (sometimes called psychiatric clinics) were until recently not enough aware of the fruits of our war experiences. Yet, it is there in those often overcrowded clinics that people go with their acute fears and mental distress, with their marital difficulties and their other great sorrows of the day. It is in those clinics that proper advice and treatment could prevent much psychic misery and drudgery. I remember, for instance, a boy whom we ran into just in time, as he was about to set fire to his school. A few long talks were able to give him some insight into his accumulation of hatred toward his home and his teachers, and that after all he wanted to destroy his own future without solving any problem.

Let us not forget that the low-cost mental health clinic is one of the most important tools in the prevention of mental distress and disease and in furthering the mental health of the country. This is also valid for those outbursts of fury we see in youthful delinquents who are usually fighting themselves and their parents with uncontrolled, self-destructive means. A timely encounter with those who understand them and can give them *time*, can prevent real crime.

Before I come to the point of what can be done in so simple a way in cases of acute catastrophe and panic and mental distress, I want to emphasize that my subject is limited not only to giving first aid in time of war or during natural calamities such as earthquakes and floods which threaten the population, but is directed also toward what is needed in everyday life whenever acute distress may make people panicky and upset, whenever some unexpected danger threatens the family. This, for instance, may occur through loss of a beloved relative, through acute disease of the breadwinner, which brings despair into the home, or through somebody threatening suicide. Every suicide implies some long-existing tragedy and a paradoxical cry for help.

It may also be that acute infectious disease or surgery calls for additional mental first aid to the victim. We see this so often, for instance, after amputations and mutilating diseases. In the clinic where I used to work we felt convinced that after most cancer treatments, both medical and psychological advice and treatment were needed.

Another interesting aspect of mental first aid is the psychic and spiritual help needed during pregnancy and after childbirth. We medical psychologists discovered that after childbirth acute mental distress may occur which might easily be prevented if appropriate mental first aid were given.

Even alcoholism and drug addiction could be prevented for the most part if psychological help were given at the start. Many of those who later are so dependent on abnormal amounts of toxic stimuli, can already be detected in the schools and child guidance clinics. They can be guided to a greater confidence in themselves. Though many addicts act in a criminal way, they are actually sick children who need treatment.

Another great chapter in mental

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first aid is the mental hygiene of motor traffic and road accidents. Much catastrophe, accident, and distress along the highway could be prevented if the men behind the wheel were better instructed about their inadvertent, competitive, destructive and fatal impulses.

I want to call special attention to the first aid to be given after cars have crashed when victims and bystanders experience a period of emotional upheaval and when nearly everyone feels jittery while waiting for the ambulance. During an elaborate research into brain injuries suffered in such accidents, I found to my surprise that *one-third* of the hospitalized patients with so-called cerebral concussions, had not been injured physically at all and had suffered no traumatic impact with car or window.

What had happened to them? Most of them had fainted after the accident and that is why they were brought to the hospital along with the other victims. Some had even fainted out of guilt because they had caused the accident; others had been too frightened and had escaped into unconsciousness. An objective police report about the circumstances of the accident can do much toward clarification to help the doctor who later has to judge the meaning of the symptoms. I don't have to emphasize that more precise legal restrictions on drinking or taking of drugs by drivers will help to prevent much catastrophe.

Concerning this peculiar form of behavior, the fainting, the mental escape, the great passivity (which are all called the *silent panics* of man), it is a matter of course that they need special attention and mental first aid. Apathy and passivity may look unimportant; yet some victims may even behave as if they were already dead. Such extreme passive reactions increase the fright and fear of bystanders and if immediate help and reassurance is not given to the victims, they sometimes become more and more depressed and may never regain their former activity. During war panics, for instance, we first tended much more to give attention to the furious aspects of panic and amok because they frighten us more at the moment. Yet, the silent panicky people have a much more contagious effect. Not long ago, during a fire in New York, people who could easily have ascaped were burned to death because of their panicky paralysis. A policeman called to give first aid in such a calamity, has to be aware that his encouraging leadership—without being panicky himself—is of greater help than trying to soothe those who break out in hysterical crying. Taking care of the silent paralyzed people is more important than being blackmailed by the cry-babies.

Through direct mental first aid in these cases we can prevent depression and suicide. Now you can understand why the army doctors wanted frightened soldiers with their so-called battle neuroses, to be treated instantly, immediately behind the battle front.

What, then, are the simple methods of mental first aid we learned during the last war? As I mentioned previously, we learned how to prevent the settling of deep-rooted mental diseases among the war-shocked soldiers and civilians. Today these very methods can be applied in the mental health clinics.

Experience taught us in the first place that the fear-reaction of the doctor or other first aid helper himself is important. Only when he has overcome his own jitters and tremblings can he give adequate first aid and advice in time of castastrophe.

In the second place, we must never depend on harsh words, on the "strong arm technique" of the police in the midst of panic. They usually increase the fear. We have to warn, too, against the use of alcohol or other soothing narcotics such as barbiturates or tranquilizers. During the first World War, harsh and painful methods of treatment had been officially acknowledged as acceptable. We now realize that they only increased the fears and anxieties of the victims. Stiff drinks do not help either but sometimes make victims more punch-drunk than they had been previously. Many sedatives, in times of acute panic, may cause an opposite reaction. The best first aid for those who faint or are paralyzed is to let them smell ammonia. Ammonia cottons should be a part of every first aid kit.

In the third place, we felt that food and warm drinks such as coffee or soup should be given as soon as possible. We found out that warm drinks and food did more for the panicky person's self-confidence and morale than any sophisticated and learned medical injection! That was the psychological value of the riding "cantines" during the bombardment of London.

This old, well-known gesture of arousing confidence and trust by giving food first, should now be introduced in our mental health clinics. After this initial hospitable treatment, the victim of the accident should be invited to lie down on a

couch in a small semi-dark room in order to relax and perhaps sleep. Many a doctor will give the patient some soothing suggestion and sometimes a more elaborate conversation, and after the patient's complete relaxation is obtained, will talk to him about the painful emotional occurrence he experienced.

There exist various psychological methods for making the upset victim of catastrophe talk, but for our purpose it is important to know that the victim's outpouring of frightening memories and his personal drama while in an atmosphere of safe and kind understanding, has a tremendous, curative effect.

Mental first aid has made it a rule to talk things over with a victim of mental stress *as soon as possible*. Delaying too long can be injurious to the patient. We believe that without mental first aid the patient's fantasies may go wild and form ties with various hidden horror stories from childhood so that his confusion may increase. Man, in acute panic and distress, is usually more dependent and open to suggestion than under normal circumstances.

That is why in mental first aid the duration and quality of the first interview and psychological contact and conversation are of such tremendous importance. Giving time to someone is like giving love and food at the same time.

We attempted in our mental first aid to get away from the initial short interviews of the mental health clinics, and to emphasize that sometimes several hours were needed to help the victim to overcome his initial panic. The person in distress must get the opportunity to pour out all his inner horror and self pity, all his fright and cumbersome fantasies. This so-called prolonged first interview proved to be a miraculous asset in mental first aid. Human contact is so tremendously important when people live in a fantasy that they can never escape their bad luck and bad fate any more. That is why also the interview by a policeman, the manner of asking questions and talking with victims can be of such great importance.

Of equal importance is an early start on occupational therapy—helping the person do something active and become busy as soon as possible, helping him to be creative and preventing him from surrendering again to frightening inner fantasies.

The war taught us again how dangerously contagious—in the sense of mental contagion—medical waiting rooms can be. You can compare them with prisons—where mutual infection prevails. One frightened patient may try to implant his own fears in others. That is why we have to start guided occupation as soon as possible—right in the waiting rooms.

Our last rule was especially important in the case of children. We gradually invented all kinds of play activities with them in order not to let them become overwhelmed by fear and panic.

In cases of acute mental distress in children we have learned to search for a key figure in the family who usually is co-responsible for the child's maladjustment. The same holds true for rebellious and delinquent behavior in children.

I especially want to remind you that in all these cases of mental first aid the doctor's aim is to find out *as soon as possible* what really happened in the patient or in the family. What was the emotional factor that triggered off the acute mental distress or unsocial behavior? In a case where a girl was picked up by the police for acute promiscuous behavior, it turned out that she was reacting that way because she had discovered an illicit affair on the part of her mother.

I could tell much more about these new methods of preventing and helping relieve acute mental distress. These methods do not bear out the more glamorous ideas and theories of long-lasting psychoanalytic treatment, but they are much needed methods developed in order to help people face the calamities and challenges of life.

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Mental first aid is part of a more elaborate mental health program in the service of prevention of mental distress which so heavily burdens the individual, the family and the community. It tells especially how to behave in panics and accidents. It is our first tool in establishing better mental health among the people. ★★★

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Among encouraging signs on the professional horizon in recent years is the increasing number of books of professional quality that are being added to the literature of the police field. Serving its readers on a constantly expanding scale,* POLICE *inaugurates with this issue as a regular feature, the Book Review Section, which will make available reviews and critiques of books appearing currently dealing with various phases of the law enforcement problem.*

The Editorial staff of the JOURNAL *is fortunate in completing arrangements for Professor Dienstein, well known in law enforcement circles, to preside over this new section. Included among his qualifications are the A.B. degree at Stanford University, the M.A. degree at the University of California and advanced graduate work toward the Ph.D. degree at Stanford. He organized and administered the Department of Criminology at Fresno State College from 1946 to 1950 and is now Associate Professor of Social Science and Criminology at that institution. During World War II he was an instructor in the Provost Marshal General's School 1942-44; Criminal Investigator and Administration Chief of the Crime Laboratory, Philippine Islands 1944-45; Korean action—Assistant Chief, Criminal Investigation, Sixth Army, 1950-52; Major, M.P.C., U.S.A.R. He is the author of two books,* TECHNICS FOR THE CRIME INVESTIGATOR *and* ARE YOU GUILTY?, *and a contributor to the professional journals.*

At the time this Editorial Note is written, Professor Dienstein is on a European tour and in addition to his services with the Book Review Section, readers of the JOURNAL *may look forward to other important contributions dealing with his observations of law enforcement activities in countries on the other side of the Atlantic.*

J. Edgar Hoover: MASTERS OF DECEIT. The Story of Communism in America and How to Fight It, pp. 374. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1958, $5.00.

Communism is an ugly word. It is so in the United States. Yet eight out of ten average people—according to my limited sampling—have no clear notion of what the word means or why it has a noxious sound. The average American's hate of *communism* is a kind of popular hate—something like hating sin. "It is an evil thing . . . Siberia . . . the poor Bulgarians. . . . Thank God I live in a free country." "Sure I hate communism. . . . Why not? You're a 'pink' if you don't."

Fortunately, and at long last, there appears a book on the subject by one who knows what *communism* is about; how its cards are played, and the terrifying magnitude of its stakes.

The man who wrote this book has no personal ax to grind, no vested interest to defend or save our common heritage of liberty. No man is better equipped by experience and loyalties to write a book about communism for the American people to read, than J. Edgar Hoover.

William Dienstein

This book presents the historic backgrounds of Russian communistic thought and action in Europe; its origins and development in Russia; its world-wide ambitions, and the dire nature of its threat to the peace and happiness of the American people. In this book one learns how communism operates; how its agents in the United States are organized; why people join it; reasons why some adherents want to leave the party and the difficulties of doing so. The size of the party membership in this country has shown wide variations. It rose from 7500 in 1930 to 80,000 in 1944. By 1955 membership had declined to less than 23,000. There was a further decline by the summer of 1957. These numbers are not impressive in themselves. It is significant, however, that "communist leaders" over the years, have estimated "that for every party member ten others are ready, willing and able to do the party's work." More important for Americans is the sinister revolutionary designs of communism and the treacherous cunning of its *modus operandi.* It must be remembered that in reality, party members comprise a small proportion of the Russian population today. Mr. Hoover reminds us that in 1945 Bulgaria had a population of a little more than 7,000,000 people. Twenty thousand communists took it over. "Under communism," says Mr. Hoover, "A tiny minority, perhaps ten to twenty men would rule the United States." It is extremely difficult for the average American, accustomed to democratic processes, under the rule of law, to assess the threat to his own way of life by less than 100,000 communists within his country's borders. Yet one "traiter" from his *own* ranks stirs him to the *quick.* Mr. Hoover brings something home that belongs there: It is that *deceit* is at the very heart and core of the communist doctrine and communists are *masters* of it. These facts are no where more glaringly exhibited than in the way the Soviets have taken over and ruled small countries, and in the whole history of her relations with the United States. How many average citizens in the United States keep a critical eye on Russo-American relations? Or have ever seen a communist *worker* in this country?

Mr. Hoover's book is within reach of every reading American. It is a major contribution to an intelligent understanding of the nature and declared ends of communism in the world today, and what it means to us.

The book sounds a timely warning of the evil and the risk of labelling as communists or communist sympathizers, any persons whose views one may dislike; or who for quite

independent reasons may happen to endorse a cause supported by communists. "Smears, character assassination and the scattering of irresponsible charges, have no place in this nation. They create division, suspicion and distrust among loyal Americans—just what the communists want. . . ."

The book is well written and well documented. It contains a good glossary and index.

James M. Reinhardt
Professor of Criminology
University of Nebraska

Nathan F. Leopold, Jr.: LIFE PLUS 99 YEARS, pp. 381. New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1958. Introduction by Erle Stanley Gardner.

Nathan Leopold has condensed 34 years of prison life into 381 pages of a book. It is a subdued book telling much about prison life, prison routine, prison guards, prisoners, the prison plant, and about the effect of public pressures upon prison administration—as seen by a prisoner.

The book opens with the story of the trial of Loeb and Leopold for the crime of murder. The author pointedly avoids any discussion of the offense. During the course of the book the reader will almost miss the statement made by Leopold that it took him ten years to completely realize what he had done.

In commenting on a stretch in the "Hole" for a violation of a prison rule, Leopold writes, "After a few weeks I found that I could remember very clearly on an intellectual plane that I had disliked the "Hole" intensely; I simply could not reproduce the actual unpleasant emotions." (p. 156)

It has been assumed that punishment deters behavior which is contrary to rules. A man of superior intelligence, like Leopold, is well aware of the consequences of an act which violates the rules. He violates the rules and is punished. He cannot reproduce the emotional memory of the unpleasant experiences of a severe type of punishment even though he is intellectually able to dislike the experience. This situation may provide a clue as to the ineffectiveness of punishment as a deterrent to crime.

The book points out the importance of the position of the warden in a prison and some of the qualities essential for a good prison administrator. There is a detailed description of a wartime government medical research project at the prison in which prisoners were used as subjects.

Leopold tells of the school program he and Loeb set up for the inmates, the Stateville Correspondence School. He felt that one of the chief causes of recidivism was economic in nature and that the prisoner by improving his education could increase the probability of obtaining a job, increase his potential earning power, and thereby decrease his chance of returning to prison.

The author writes of the changes that took place during his 34 years in prison. But despite the changes, this story of prison life is an indictment of man's monumental failure to apply what little he has learned about man to the improvement of man. The prison is a steaming refuse heap of the convicted failure of our society, and like all refuse heaps its purpose is to concentrate waste. The prison does this effectively for a period of time. The irony of the analogy is that society recognizes its responsibility for refuse, but not for human refuse. Society through its prisons, too often, manipulates its prisoners as if they were human waste.

If there is any "message" in the book, it is a plea for understanding on the part of the public for those who are incarcerated. The reader must ask himself: Does a convicted offender resign from the human species? *Life Plus 99 Years* may help the reader answer this question.

William Dienstein
Fresno, California

Herbert A. Block and Frank T. Flynn: DELINQUENCY. The Juvenile Offender in America Today, pp. 612. New York, Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, 1956.

The sub-title of this book accurately describes it as an over-view of the nature of the juvenile offender in a complex and demanding culture. Giving a comprehensive treatment to the subject of juvenile delinquency, this work stands to become a classic in the field. Although other literary efforts have been directed toward specific areas none has done the complete job of reporting that this one has, and few writers speak out with the forthrightness and authority-of-conviction manifested by the authors of *Delinquency.*

While the organization of the material is not particularly unusual, the handling of the four parts of the book is exceptional. Part I deals with the meaning and scope of delinquency, and is an excellent statement of the problem and the difficulties inherent in any approach to a solution. As pointed out by the authors, there is no common standard of adjustment to which we may expect all children to conform. Part II is concerned with the pressures toward delinquency. In this consideration of the pressures exerted by environment, emotions, and physical factors, the major studies, surveys, hypotheses, and trends in personality research are examined in a scholarly yet lucid fashion. This is the most comprehensive section of the book, and encompasses its greatest contribution. Part III is an ordinary, though complete and well done review of the various treatment agencies extant in the United States today. The last section, which is entitled "Prevention," does not measure up to the excellent standard set in the other three. After being stimulated by the extensive coverage given in the first 507 pages, the reader is rather disappointed to find that the vital role of prevention is dispensed with in a mere 27 pages. What coverage does exist in these few pages lacks imagination and foresight as to what may be expected in the future insofar as prevention is concerned. It is regrettable that an otherwise excellent book should be concluded on such a weak note. The reader is led to expect a crescendo and is offered only a muted, unsatisfying completion. It is to be hoped that any revision of the book will take this into account.

Documentation and bibliography are two of the stronger features. Annotated bibliographical suggestions for further reading at the conclusion of each chapter are especially valuable to the serious student of delinquency. In addition to the better known works, the main bibliography contains many less recognized contributions in the way of progress reports, studies sponsored by legislatures, conference re-

ports, and comparative literature from countries other than the United States.

All in all the publisher's statement that, "Whether used for personnel information and guidance, for reference, or as a text, *Delinquency* is a work that will enlighten everyone concerned about this alarming crisis in our contemporary society," is a concise and true appraisal of the book.

C. Robert Guthrie
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Los Angeles, California

Charles L. Newman: SOURCEBOOK ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDONS, pp. 334. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1958, $7.50.

Designed as a reference-manual for in-service training of probation and parole officers and as a text for use in criminology and corrections courses, this book is essentially a compilation of selected published articles dealing with the origin, development and administration of the probation, parole and pardon functions.

The basis of the author's emphasis and selection of material constitutes a balanced bridging of the theory and practice perspectives in that concurrently he is on the staff of The Department of Criminology and Corrections of the School of Social Welfare at Florida State University and is serving as President of the Florida Probation and Parole Association.

Some forty-one articles from authoritative sources are presented in chapters dealing with: "Conditional Pardons and the Origins of Parole"; "Origin and Development of the Pardoning Power"; "History of the Development of Probation"; "Education and Training of Probation and Parole Officers"; "Investigation and Selection in Probation"; "Probation Supervision and Treatment"; "Administrative Aspects of Parole"; "Parole Predicting Methods"; "Prerelease Preparation for Parole"; "Parole Supervision and Treatment"; and, "International Aspects of Parole."

For those vocationally active or avocationally interested in the increasingly challenging field of corrections, *Sourcebook on Probation, Parole and Pardons* provides an orientation framework reducing the reference *gross* to a conveniently compiled and practically pertinent *net*.

Nort Sanders
Area Director
Los Angeles County Probation Department
Los Angeles, California

Kenneth Scott: COUNTERFEITING IN COLONIAL AMERICA, pp. 283. New York, Oxford University Press, 1957.

Upon first examination this volume creates the distinct impression of being an astonishingly comprehensive investigation into counterfeiting records of the thirteen English colonies which later became the United States of America. Certainly the reader will be completely overwhelmed with names—names of counterfeiters, forgers and clippers and of sheriffs, detectives and judges. Of the 1,140 names appearing in the index, over 85 per cent are connected with the seemingly profitable activity of counterfeiting. Under these circumstances a more apropos title might be, *Who Was Who in American Counterfeiting*. And yet this title would be as misleading as the present title of the volume, *Counterfeiting in Colonial America*, since Professor Scott's study does not include the French colonies, the Spanish colonies, nor the later English provinces of Canada.

The "who's who" nature of the volume certainly attests to the enormity of Professor Scott's research project. Although no documentary citations are included, the acknowledgements in the preface and the short bibliography indicate that many of the important document depositories were consulted. But is it necessary for an author to recount in detail the bulk of his research? Indeed, only a few typical cases and perhaps some extraordinary examples of counterfeiting in each period would not only accomplish the same purpose, but would also give the author the opportunity to evaluate and interpret his findings.

Basically the format of this study is a modified chronological approach, permitting overlapping in the topical arrangement of the chapters. An interesting and informative introduction serves as the first chapter and sets the stage for the study. Some attempt is made in the few pages of the introduction to evaluate counterfeiting in the colonies from a social and economic point of view. The following twelve chapters divide the study topically and chronologically beginning with "Wampum, Boston Money, and Foreign Coin" and ending with "John Bull Turns Counterfeiter."

An examination of the chapter headings will doubtless whet the reader's appetite for more. The chapter entitled, "Wampum, Boston Money, and Foreign Coin" reveals Indian attempts at counterfeiting wampum shells and the one entitled "Women Money Makers" suggests that at least one member of the distaff could be listed as a most successful counterfeiter. Other chapters deal with counterfeiting in various colonies and with bogus money enterprises in England where seemingly colonial counterfeit could be made with impunity.

Organized counterfeiting is discussed in five separate chapters dealing with the activities of the "Derby Gang" of Connecticut, the "Massachusetts Gang," the "Dover Money Club" of New York, the "Pittsylvania Gang" of Virginia and the "Morristown Gang" of New Jersey. Many of these gangs, as Professor Scott points out, were extremely well organized, replete with "loyalty oaths" and an effective means of distributing counterfeit money. For the most part the operations of these counterfeit units, it seems, have been gleaned from the remaining criminal records. The accounts are, therefore, briet, and little is said of the gangs' activities prior to discovery. Unfortunately, Professor Scott does not enter into a discussion of the economic effect of "organized counterfeiting" on the various colonies. He follows the criminal files rather rigidly naming scores of counterfeiters associated with the gangs.

A closing chapter entitled "John Bull Turns Counterfeiter" briefly examines a topic rarely considered, namely England's attempt to destroy the economy of the American colonies by printing and circulating bogus colonial currency during the Revolutionary War. This was the first instance in modern history that a government resorted to counterfeiting as a means of sabotaging an enemy's currency and credit. Al-

though government counterfeiting has gone on during the twentieth century, few cases can be found to compare with the brazenness of English policy to advertise in newspapers of the availability of free colonial counterfeit for those going into the rebellious colonies.

In this rather slim volume (266 pages) Professor Scott has adequately covered an enormous topic. He has given the reader a "blow by blow" treatment of colonial counterfeiting as seen from police records. Some very significant points have been developed, such as "government counterfeiting." Some vital questions have also been raised, such as the efficacy of punishment and intercolonial cooperation against counterfeiters. Unhappily, for the most part, these questions have remained unanswered.

THEODORE GRIVAS, PH.D.
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Advisory Council of Judges of the National Probation and Parole Association: GUIDES FOR SENTENCING, pp. ix + 99, New York, NPPA, 1957, $2.00.

Guides for Sentencing is a book of standards for judges who sentence convicted criminals. The group of eminent judges who authored the book and the association which published it apparently consider the book to be so important that they have made it available to every judge who sentences criminals for serious offenses.

"This book holds that sentencing functions best when the judge demonstrates an understanding of *individualized treatment,* which means that the sentence must take into account the offender's needs."

Briefly, the book reviews the main factors any conscientious judge should consider before pronouncing a judgment in any criminal case. It emphasizes the necessity of the probation officer to furnish the judge with full factual information about the defendant and his crime. It discusses the various sentences ordinarily available to the judge and their effect upon the defendant and the community. It is a good book containing excellent standards.

The book is important because the judges who wrote it and the Probation and Parole Association which has distributed it have a deep-seated worry and a praiseworthy hope. The worry concerns the well-known fact that there is a wide difference of opinion among judges as to the degree of punishment that criminals should receive for their offenses. For example, if Judge Rough believes that every check-passer should be sent to prison, Judge Easy, on the other hand, would view the average check-passer as a man deserving probation. Additional examples of disparity in sentences could be cited without end. The hope is that this book will bring about more uniformity in the sentencing of criminals. It is very likely a vain hope.

Regardless of the severity or leniency of their sentences, the factors urged in this book as necessary to be considered before the best sentence may be pronounced have been weighed by most judges. The trouble is that each judge necessarily weighs these factors in the light of his background and experience. The attitude of a judge toward the exceedingly complex problem of crime will hardly be changed by a book such as this.

That the goal of more uniformity in sentencing is desirable is hardly to be doubted. The achievement of the goal will be through education. *Guides for Sentencing* is but a primer in a vast field of study. As such it will have little weight and probably less educational impact.

GEORGE M. DEWOLF
Superior Court Judge
Fresno, California

Raymond G. McCarthy: TEEN-AGERS AND ALCOHOL. A Handbook for the Educator, pp. 188. New Haven, Conn., Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 1956, $4.00.

The legislatures of all the states have, at one time or another, passed laws incorporating instruction on alcohol as a requirement for schools. This has meant that the physiological effects of alcohol must be taught in the public schools of the United States. In the past fifteen years, many educators have come to realize that this approach was not the answer to the problems of alcohol or alcoholism. Many have advocated the incorporation of the social and cultural effects of alcohol. Dr. McCarthy has compiled a factual handbook for educators, presenting a realistic philosophy, a review of studies pertinent to the topic, and examples of how this newer and better approach to the problem may be incorporated in the schools.

Specifically, Dr. McCarthy discusses the role of the school, social factors of drinking and abstaining, and the drinking attitudes of young people. He follows this with a discussion on the organization and technique of alcohol instruction, where he presents some of the problems of teaching—for example, grade placement, the use of resource persons, and the role of the administrators.

An interesting and worthwhile section of the book concerns the development of a new type of resource person—one who is a trained educator, able to present the problem of alcohol effectively from a scientific viewpoint, as well as being an example of good teaching.

Educators and others will find the six taped transcriptions of class discussions of the use of alcohol, made in various grades throughout the country, both interesting and informative. The appendices, without which the book would not be complete, should be very valuable.

While the book is primarily for teachers, it is of considerable value to others interested in the problem. Many police officers, especially those involved with youth activities, will find this book an excellent source of information. Parents who wish to be well informed about the problem of alcohol will increase their understanding by a thorough perusal of *Teen-Agers and Alcohol.*

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Editor's Note:

Prompt reviews will be given to books in the police field submitted to the JOURNAL *for that purpose.*

The Editor and Publisher will publish reviews as prepared by reviewers, though the reviews do not necessarily reflect the opinion of either the Editor or the Publisher.

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS

YOUR PICTURE ON YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE

Senator Harold Ryan (Detroit, Democrat), Senator Haskell Nichols (Jackson, Republican) and eight other state senators have entered a bill in the Michigan Senate that would require motorists of Michigan to have their pictures taken at the time they apply for a driver's license. The result, a photograph on each Michigan driver's license.

A Dearborn, Michigan firm has submitted to the Secretary of State and the Driver's License Division a plan to photograph driver license applicants at the time of application and to produce a license with the photograph as an actual part of it. The plan would include the use of a new semi-automatic electric camera which would photograph the application and the applicant simultaneously on microfilm from which the actual license would be produced.

The photographed driver's license idea is one which would benefit greatly the law enforcement officers, in that drivers would be more quickly and positively identified. It would certainly discourage the borrowing and forging of licenses and would virtually eliminate the misuse of lost or stolen licenses.

Another major advantage of the plan is that a driver would necessarily apply for his own license and would thus make it rough on those who have "friends" take the test for them.

Senate Bill No. 1082, which would require the driver photograph, carries with it a 25c increase in the three year cost of the license. It is interesting to note that Michigan drivers pay 50c per year for their driver's license while motorists in some states pay as much as $5 per year.

RECORDING OF ARTERIAL PRESSURE CHANGES

In developing an ideal recording means for a pulsating pressure that will provide information useful for interpretation of circulation phenomena, consideration must be given to the degree of details desired and methods possible. In the lie detection field, it would be undesirable to make a direct connection to the artery even if permissible. In all probability the added data superimposed on the pulse tracing would, in the eyes of the examiner, only clutter it up and make the record less useful to him while to the medical research man this may be the only means of obtaining essential data. The demand for greater detail immediately indicates the need for instruments of much higher sensitivity. In either event, when designing an instrument for lie detection or research purposes, the engineer has to compromise between two opposing sets of conditions:

(a) To follow minute details of a fluctuating pressure, it is necessary to have either a system of long levers or a delicate bellows;

(b) The recording system must respond rapidly enough to be capable of following the fluctuation of pressure without distortion or phase shift.

In the first instance, sensitive bellows and long levers are indicated and in the second instance a weightless system and a more rigid bellows is required.

It is fortunate that for lie detection purposes the frequency response required is not too high to obtain adequate details in comparison to experimental and research situations.

For research purposes, it is not unusual for measuring arterial pressure phenomena to specify that the recording system must respond to a frequency rate of several times greater than that of the pulse rate. This means that at a heart rate of 120 strokes per minute the system should respond to several hundred per minute to produce more perfect tracings.

Repeated tests made with Deceptographs indicate that the natural frequency of the bellows is on the order of 300 per minute with a 75% pen excursion and by careful design of the bellows size and weight, connecting levers, pen cradle and pens an extremely sensitive system is the result. Anti-backlash construction of advanced engineering reduces distortion due to overtravel and bouncing.

In the lie detection field, pressure cuffs used on the upper arm, wrist or leg provide the means of approximating the blood pressure and other phenomena transmitted by the arterial system. The degree of attenuation of the pulse varies from subject to subject caused by absorption in layers of muscle, fat and other conditions. Sensitivities of the recording system must be of such order to clearly indicate pressure changes of 0.2 millimeters of mercury and produce a distinctive dicrotic notch.

Sensitivities of a higher order can be achieved by ingenious designs but the tracings produced will be cluttered up (from a lie detection examiner's viewpoint) with artifacts that have no diagnostic value to him. Shifting of baselines and greater personal attention to instrument function will be necessary, which can be distracting and also cause considerable difficulty during chart interpretation. The relative importance of the blood pressure tracing to the other recording channels is largely dictated by:

(a) Type of technique (test) employed.

(b) Application of instrument in relation to degree of emotional stress present.

In any event, performance characteristics of a very high order must be inherent in the design to function adequately when only very subtle changes are present.

Electrical methods of recording have been developed largely for three purposes: (a) do away with cuffs and pain; (b) eliminating the fixed relationship between the subject and recording equipment; (c) to produce a record on a multi-channel instrument so the tracing can be diagnosed in relation to other recorded media. Many systems depend on the deflection of a membrane that either causes a change of capacity between two plates, variation in resistance as with a strain gauge, or change of potential of piezo-electric crystals. The following are some of the other means emphasized: photo electric, blood inertia, electronic plethysmographs, etc.

While many of these systems have found useful application in research fields, their complexity and cost have ruled out their acceptance for routine instrumental interrogation techniques.

Comments

Although a system displacing the cuff and pneumatic actuator is greatly desired by the lie detection examiner, no means has been achieved that approaches the simplicity, reliability and low cost of the present method. To accomplish this is a challenge of considerable magnitude.

Courtesy, C. H. Stoelting Company, 424 North Homan Avenue, Chicago 24, Illinois.

ANNOUNCE AVAILABILITY OF 10 POLICE TRAFFIC FILMS

Ten police traffic training films have now been produced for the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University by the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies.

All are 16 mm. sound motion, black and white, with running time of 10 minutes. The producer emphasizes that the films are prepared as visual aids to supplement written material and classroom instruction on the subject matter and are not intended to be the complete discussion and demonstration.

Titles of the 10 films are:

SIGNALS AND GESTURES IN TRAFFIC DIRECTION.
HIT-AND-RUN INVESTIGATION.
THE TRAFFIC OFFICER IN COURT.
DETECTING AND RECORDING SKID-MARKS.
QUESTIONING DRIVERS AND WITNESSES IN ACCIDENT CASES.
TRAFFIC VIOLATION CASE PREPARATION.
PROTECTING THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.
TRAFFIC PATROL—ITS NATURE AND PURPOSE.
OFFICER-VIOLATER RELATIONSHIPS.
ADULT GUARDS FOR SCHOOL CROSSINGS.

The films sell for $32.50 each and are available from Dallas Jones Productions, Inc., 1725 N. Wells St., Chicago 14. As five of the films are based on chapters in the *Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual for Police*, one copy of the $7.50 book must be purchased when ordering one or more of these particular films: Hit-and-Run Investigation, Detecting and Recording Skidmarks, Questioning Drivers and Witnesses, Traffic Violation Case Preparation, and Protecting the Scene of the Accident.

PRICE JOINS POLICE SCIENCE STAFF AT LONG BEACH STATE COLLEGE

Dr. A. C. Germann, Professor, Police Science, Long Beach State College, announces the appointment of Carroll S. Price as Instructor, Police Science.

Formerly a member of the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Price served the University of Missouri as Law Enforcement Coordinator in the Adult Education and Extension Service, and as Assistant to the Director of Traffic Safety. While instructing at the University of Missouri, he held the rank of Captain, Missouri National Guard, 175th Military Police Battalion, and is a graduate of the U. S. Army Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Price, with bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Mis-

souri, is planning to pursue the doctoral degree in public administration (with law enforcement concentration) at the University of Southern California.

A member of the American Academy of Polygraph Examiners, the American Society of Criminology, the Missouri Police Chief's Association, the Associated Police Communications Officers' Association, and the Missouri Peace Officers' Association, Price has authored several articles in the law enforcement area.

The Long Beach State College Police Science Program, which Price joins in September, 1928, has 235 students enrolled in the curriculum, 141 of them majoring in Police Science. Some 111 law enforcement officers from 23 different jurisdictions are enrolled, working toward the B.S. degree. The subjects of *Vice and Narcotics* and *Traffic Control and Accident Investigation* will be taught by Mr. Price in the fall semester.

OPENING FOR POLYGRAPH EXAMINER

Four hundred and eighty-three dollars to $587 a month.

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Requirements

Age: 21 to 52, inclusive, at time of application, except for city employees.

Education and Experience: Equivalent to graduation from high school supplemented by a recognized training course in polygraph operation and three years of investigative or special interrogation work.

Personal Qualifications: Applicants must possess superior poise, bearing, emotional stability, and command of verbal expression.

The Position

Duties Include: Operating a polygraph in conjunction with conducting special interrogations of selected persons; making appropriate reports concerning interrogations; maintaining polygraph equipment by making minor repairs and adjustments; performing special investigative or research work; doing related work.

Examination

Written Tests may include:

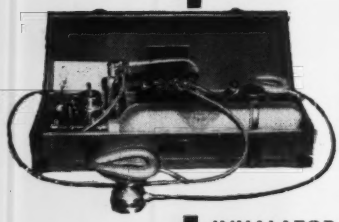
		Value Required (W. T.) Score
Mental alertness, general knowledge of polygraph equipment and operating techniques, related psychology and physiology, interviewing, vocabulary, spelling, and grammar ...	5	70%
Interview: Appraisal of experience and qualifications	5	70%
	10	70%

Address all inquiries to Patrick O'Reiley, Police Examiner, Room 453, Civic Center, San Diego, California.

IN-RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT CONTINUES TO LOSE GROUND

The Civil Service Commission of San Francisco is preparing to conduct its first state-wide examination of po-

FAST IMMEDIATE SERVICE IN RESPIRATORY EMERGENCIES



Stephenson "Minuteman" Resuscitator
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lice recruits. In a new city ordinance the long existant five year San Francisco residence requirement has been abolished and police recruiting is now permitted anywhere in California.

1958 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

Data compiled for the *1958 Municipal Year Book* show significant decreases in the median work week for policemen and firemen in cities over 10,000 population. Police patrolmen now work a median of 42 hours a week which is a reduction of six hours over the 1957 average work week. A total of 103 cities reported work week reductions for policemen in 1957. Firemen now work a median of 67 hours a week, which is the first reduction from the previous average of 72 hours since 1947. A total of 112 cities reported work week reduction for firemen in 1957.

The median number of police employees is 1.59 per 1,000 population for all cities over 10,000 population and ranges from 1.52 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.71 for cities over 500,000 population. The median number of fire department employees is 1.46 per 1,000 inhabitants and ranges from 1.26 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 1.80 for cities of 100,000 to 250,000. Per capita expenditures (median) for police protection range from $16.25 in cities over 500,000 to $8.36 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Per capita expenditures (median) for fire protection range from $9.27 in cities over 500,000 to $6.87 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

The *1958 Municipal Year Book* also contains information on police department salaries and expenditures, use of one-man patrol cars, use of school crossing guards, and utilization of patrol cars in traffic and patrol assignments. This publication also will show statistics on fire department salaries and expenditures, utilization of firemen for fire inspection duties, and number of pieces of first-line fire fighting equipment.

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRIVER EDUCATION

The National Commission on Safety Education of the National Education Association has announced that a Third National Conference on Driver Education will be held at Purdue University on September 21-24, 1958. The objective of this conference will be to review and revise, if necessary, standards recommended at past national conferences and to consider any other developments in driver education about which recommendations might be made.

The conference will be administered by the National Commission on Safety Education and co-sponsored by 12 units of the NEA, the American Driver and Safety Education Association, the Council of Chief State School Officers and the U. S. office of Educational Attendance will be on an invitational basis by representatives of sponsoring organizations and others interested in driver education.

SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE MID-WINTER SEMINARS

Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, announces 1959 Mid-Winter Seminars. Police and the Juvenile Offender, January 5-16; State Police Administration, January 26-February 6; Methods and Techniques for Police Instructors, February 9-20; Scientific Investigation of Crime, March 2-13.

Instructors: Outstanding police administrators and specialists in criminology.

Tuition: $150 including dormitory room; $125 without room.

Enrollment is limited to 30 law enforcement officers on active duty.

E. R. CASS REAPPOINTED BY GOVERNOR

Governor Averell Harriman of New York has announced the reappointment of E. R. Cass, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York and the American Correctional Association, as a member and vice chairman of the New York State Commission of Correction. Appointed some years ago by then Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Commissioner Cass has been re-designated by former Governor Thomas E. Dewey. His new term will expire June, 1962. Mr. Cass is a past president of the American Correctional Association and has been in his present positions since 1913.

The State Commission of Correction is an official body authorized by the State Constitution, and has wide powers of inspection of all state and local confinement units, with power to close such units if they do not meet commission standards.

The commissioner's reappointment is not only a personal honor and recognition, but also one directed to the American Correctional Association and the Prison Association of New York.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE ORGANIZE TRAFFIC EDUCATION UNIT

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy recently announced the formation of the Traffic Police Education Unit and said, "Traffic safety education is vital for public acceptance of law enforcement by the police and to impress upon the public the need for their own safety while on the streets and highways."

The aim of the new unit is to develop safety-minded motorists who recognize the moral responsibility inherent in the operation of a motor vehicle and who understand the necessity for "defensive driving" in reducing traffic accidents.

The Education Unit will be staffed by police personnel qualified as public speakers by training and experience. The members of the unit will be available for speaking engagements upon invitation from organizations such as service clubs, religious, fraternal and educational associations, as well as other interested groups.

Among the topics to be included in this educational program are: accident reconstruction, demonstrations of traffic safety instruments such as the Drunkometer, and a mock trial of a case of "driving while intoxicated."

NEW YORK ADOPTS REVISED POINT SYSTEM FOR RATING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

On April 1, 1958, a revised point system went into effect for rating the severity of traffic violations in New York State. Under the new law, if a motorist accumulates eight points within two years, ten points within three years, or twelve points within four years he will be summoned for a hearing which may result in the revocation or suspension of his license as a persistent violator.

A partial list of violations and their point rating follows:

Three Points—Speeding, reckless driving, or dangerous driving.

Two Points—Passing stopped school bus, passing red light, failing to stop at "Stop" signs, failing to yield right of way, making U-turn on hill or curve, inadequate brakes, driving uninspected car, failing to signal or crossing double line.

One and One-Half Points—Failing to dim headlights, insufficient lights, no horn, or driving too slowly.

One Point—Improper plates, improper turn, unauthorized red or blue light, inadequate reflectors, inadequate muffler, unnecessary noise or smoke, dazzling lights, or failure to notify bureau of change of address.

FORMER INMATES LECTURE TO PRISONERS PRIOR TO PAROLE

A man going out of prison is just like a diver coming out from the ocean —you've got to decompress him gradually or he gets the bends. That's how a prisoner—a wiry, crew-cut young man with horn-rimmed glasses who edits the Folsom Prison paper—graphically describes the shift from life in prison to a life of freedom.

California prison officials, searching for better ways to ease prison inmates who have served their terms back into the mainstream of life, are experimenting with a new "decompression" technique at Folsom. They are bringing back former prisoners who are making good outside to talk to men about to be released.

Warden Robert A. Heinze of the California State Prison at Folsom says:

"Most people don't realize what a shock it is for a man to leave prison. He is suddenly faced with a hundred decisions that someone else has been making for him. You would be surprised how tough it is for someone who has spent years in prison to go into a restaurant and order a meal."

The authorities try to ease the pressure gradually, starting while the man is still behind bars. They let him earn extra privileges and more independence by showing good behavior. The last big decompression stage is parole which gives the authorities a chance to see if their man is ready for freedom.

Bringing successful parolees back to lecture at the prison is the latest wrinkle in the training program that has been developed in California prisons over a decade.

"If we tried something like this 12 years ago everybody would have thought we were off base," says Warden Heinze. "The old idea was to keep the parolees and the inmates apart."

Associate Warden Bill Lawson explained the value of having former inmates talk to prisoners this way:

"You've got to remember that the only direct information the prisoners used to get about parole was from the man who failed . . . the parole violators who were returned to prison. Every one of these men had a goat to blame for the fact he was back. And nine times out of ten he would put the blame on the parole officer. Bringing back the successful parolee tends to counteract that bad propaganda and show the men that it can be done."

"The parolees tell the men the same things we've been telling them for months," said Lawson. "But the difference is that the inmates listen."

Warden Heinze emphasizes that the parolee-lecturers get no beforehand coaching. "If we told one of these fellows what to say, the word would be all over this prison in five minutes and the program would be dead."

However, men who return are carefully screened. "This is to protect the security of the institution," the warden said, "and to make certain the parolee is a man the prisoners will trust."

California prisons released 2,858 men on parole in California during 1954. Of these 15% violated parole during the first year. Some 3,034 were paroled in 1955 but only 11% violated.

"From the moment a man comes in here our job is to try to get ready for when he will go back to society," said Warden Heinze. "If we don't reach him somewhere along the line he will end up back in prison."

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6-35.1A

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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY TRAFFIC INSTITUTE RELEASES 1959 SCHEDULE

TRAINING CALENDAR FOR 1959

Month	Dates	TITLE OF COURSE (Number at right indicates course capacity)		LOCATION
Jan.	5	Introduction to Police Management (to February 6)	15	Traffic Institute
	22-23	Western Region In-Service Conference for Graduates of the TPA Training Program and Their Chiefs		Oakland, Calif.
	19-30	Police Traffic Training Course (Subject to be announced by special circulars), University of California	50	Berkeley, Calif.
	26-30	Traffic Court Conference, University of California, School of Law		Berkeley, Calif.
Feb.	23	Police Traffic Records—Analysis and Use of Data (to March 13)	45	Traffic Institute
	23	Effective Fleet Operation (for 12 consecutive Monday evenings)	35	Traffic Institute
	26-27	Southern Region In-Service Conference for Graduates of the TPA Training Program and Their Chiefs		Memphis, Tenn.
Mar.	2-20	Traffic Engineering Seminar	45	Traffic Institute
	16-20	Chemical Tests for Intoxication	25	Traffic Institute
	16-27	Training Methods and Programs	15	Traffic Institute
	23-27	Traffic Court Conference, Yale University		New Haven, Conn.
	30	Accident Investigation—Administration and Techniques (to April 17)	35	Traffic Institute
Apr.	2-3	Eastern Region In-Service Conference for Graduates of the TPA Training Program and Their Chiefs		Pittsburgh, Pa.
	6	Motor Vehicle and Traffic Safety for the Army (to May 1)	40	Traffic Institute
	6-24	Personnel Management for Police	25	Traffic Institute
	20	Traffic Law Enforcement—Administration and Techniques (to May 8)	40	Traffic Institute
	30	North Central Region In-Service Conference for Graduates of the TPA Training Program and Their Chiefs (to May 1)		South Bend. Ind.
May	11-29	Traffic Control—Devices and Methods	35	Traffic Institute
	11-29	Motor Vehicle Traffic Control for the Air Force	40	Traffic Institute
	15	Closing date for submission of applications for 1959-60 Traffic Police Administration Training Program		Traffic Institute
June	1-12	Accident Investigation—Administration and Techniques, Gonzaga University	50	Spokane, Wash.
	4-5	South Central Region In-Service Conference for Graduates of the TPA Training Program and Their Chiefs		Austin, Tex.
	9-10	Seminar for Chiefs of Police		Traffic Institute
	15-26	Police Traffic Training Course (Subject to be announced by special circulars), Northeastern University	50	Boston, Mass.
	22-26	Motor Fleet Supervision	35	Traffic Institute
July	9-10	Northwestern Region In-Service Training Conference for Graduates of the TPA Training Program and Their Chiefs		Portland, Ore.
	20-31	Accident Investigation—Administration and Techniques, University of Maryland	50	College Park, Md.
Sept.	7-25	Traffic Law Enforcement—Administration and Techniques	40	Traffic Institute
	17	1959-60 Traffic Police Administration Training Program (Deadline for filing applications May 15, 1959) (to June 15, 1960)		Traffic Institute
	21	Fundamentals of Police Traffic Service (to October 9)	60	Traffic Institute
	28	Accident Investigation—Administration and Techniques (to October 16)	35	Traffic Institute
Oct.	12-16	Traffic Court Conference, Northwestern University School of Law		Chicago, Ill.
	19-30	Supervision of Police Personnel and Activity	45	Traffic Institute
Nov.	9-13	Traffic Safety Clinic for Newspapermen	25	Traffic Institute
	30	Traffic Law for Police (to December 18)	20	Traffic Institute

PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOR

Those who have seen their likeness in a black and white passport photograph will welcome the fact that passport photographs in color are now sanctioned by a recent State Department ruling. They are the subject of a new leaflet available to photographers from Eastman Kodak Company.

The leaflet, "Suggested Procedures for the Production of Passport Photographs in Color," outlines types of camera, film and print material that meet State Department requirements. It also diagrams a lighting arrangement designed for attractive as well as useful passport photographs in color.

The new ruling, issued by the Passport Office of the Department of State, requires that color photographs must be printed on a paper base and be capable of withstanding a mounting temperature from 180 to 200 degrees F. Black-and-white prints which have been hand colored are not acceptable. The specifications for size and background are the same as those for black-and-white passport photos.

According to Frances G. Knight, director of the Passport Office, the decision to accept color photographs was made because color is more appealing and flattering to the traveler, color photographs are a more useful and actual means of identification, and recent advances in color photographs have made it possible for them to be obtained at reasonable cost. The new pamphlet is availagle without charge from Sales Service Publications, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY TO HOLD SEMINAR FOR POLICEWOMEN

The Public Safety Institute of Purdue University in cooperation with the International Association of Policewomen and the International Association of Chiefs of Police announce a three day intensive SEMINAR FOR POLICEWOMEN to be held at Purdue University from September 30 to October 2, 1958.

The Seminar will review, search and discuss the major problem areas of the Policewoman. The Seminar will be held jointly with the Annual Meeting of the International Association of Policewomen. All women in law enforcement are invited to attend.

For additional information write Professor Shelby Gallien, Seminar Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

TRAINING AND DELEGATION FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Judicious delegation of work and management training are the keys to developing a management team. The successful executive delegates everything that can be done competently by someone of lower rank. He reserves for himself only those things which he alone can do, the job of coordination, the planning ahead for the organization, and the development of department heads and other management personnel.

One of the most effective measures of management training is coaching on day-to-day assignments. The close relationships involved in daily training provide an opportunity to develop judgment and establish greater confidence and a sense of responsibility. Delegation increases as such training proceeds.

Management succession should be planned for on a continuing basis in all organizations, large or small. It is important to know the potentialities of department heads, managers, and supervisors and to ascertain their deficiencies. The measurement of men should be based upon their initiative and ability to solve problems and to handle the human relationships involved. In developing management personnel, proper training should be provided on a continuing basis. In addition, it may be necessary to go outside the organization to fill certain jobs rather than to promote a person into a position over his head.

Management personnel should realize that not all can reach the top and that it is possible to grow horizontally as well as perpendicularly in an organization. It is essential to have the courage and the willingness to delegate authority and responsibility and to provide for the timely moving out of all personnel who have reached their zenith and have started to decline. Finally, it is important in small organizations to think of supervisory positions as training grounds for greater opportunities within the organization or as stepping stones to better jobs in other and larger organizations. The caliber of employees will increase when the training opportunities are recognized.—"Developing a Management Team," by Earl P. Strong, *Advanced Management*, June, 1957 (quoted in *Public Management*, October, 1957).

TWELVE RULES FOR RAISING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

From Chief of Police H. H. Robinson of Crockett, Texas, come the following twelve rules which parents could follow in raising juvenile delinquents:

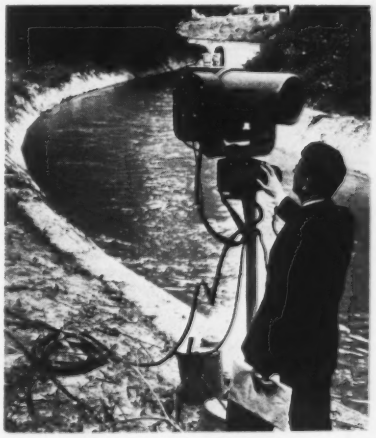
1. Begin with infancy to give the child everything he wants. In this way he will grow up believing the world owes him a living.
2. When he picks up "bad" words or "dirty" words, laugh at him. That will make him think he is "cute." He will run off and pick up some other words that will blow the top off your head.
3. Never give him any spiritual training until he is 21, and then let him decide for himself. By the same logic, never teach him the English language. Maybe when he is old enough he may want to speak Bantu.
4. Praise him in his presence to all the neighbors; show how much smarter he is than the neighbor's children.
5. Avoid the use of the word "wrong." It may develop in the child a "guilt complex." This will prepare him to believe that when he is punished later on for stealing cars or assaulting women, society is "against him" and that he is being "persecuted."
6. Pick up everything after him; his shoes, his books, his clothes. Do everything for him, so that he will be experienced in throwing burdens on others.
7. Let him read anything he wants. Have no concern whatever for what goes into his mind. Provide him with Lily cups for his lips, but let his brain drink out of any dirty container for words and ideas.
8. Quarrel frequently in the presence of your children. In this way they will be prepared for broken homes later on.
9. Give him all the spending money he wants; never let him earn his own.
10. Satisfy every craving of the child for food, drinks, and everything that has to do with the sense of taste and touch, gratifying every sensual desire.
11. Take his part against policemen, teachers and neighbors. They are all "prejudiced" against your child.
12. When he gets into real trouble, always defend yourself and say: "I never could do anything with him."—*Texas Law Enforcement Foundation Bulletin*, June 1958.

SYRACUSE TESTS CLOSED-CIRCUIT TV AS SAFETY MEASURE AGAINST DROWNINGS IN ONONDAGA CREEK

City officials, shaken by repeated drownings of children in turbulent Onondaga Creek, tested closed-circuit television as a way to warn unwary youngsters away from the stream.

General Electric engineers used four TV cameras to demonstrate how a winding, 800-foot stretch of the stream —otherwise out of sight—was brought into clear view on a 21-inch monitor.

When rain-swollen, the stream rises swiftly as it tumbles along at more than 30 miles per hour. It has claimed 35 lives to date. The latest two victims last spring were children.



Adjusting television camera on bank of Onondaga Creek. This camera gives remote guard station a clear view around bend in creek.

Patrolman Michael DeFio of the Syracuse Police Department points out to David Bentley, six, how he and other Syracuse children may be saved from drowning. This scene was at treacherous 7½-mile Onondaga Creek here which occasionally rises to within five feet of the bridge.

ASHWORTH PROMOTED

Ray Ashworth, well-known police authority and consultant, has been named director of the Traffic Institute

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of Northwestern University, it was announced today by President J. Roscoe Miller. Ashworth, former executive assistant to the director of the Institute, has been acting director for the past two years.

Franklin M. Kreml, founder of the Institute, has been on leave to direct the new Transportation Center at Northwestern under two one-year appointments. Kreml now becomes the Center's permanent director, it was also announced.

Ashworth, a native of Wichita, Kan., was captain of the police department there when he was named associate director of the Traffic Institute in 1936. He later served as chief of police of San Antonio, Tex., and Houston, Tex., and just prior to returning to the Institute staff in 1955 was superintendent of police of the Port of New York Authority. He was a public safety officer in the Army during World War II.

ESSO GRANTS FOR DRIVER EDUCATION

The Esso Safety Foundation has donated $17,150 to New York University and nine other institutions that are cooperating with NYU's Center for Safety Education in summer programs for teachers of driver education, according to Dr. Walter Cutter, director of the Center.

Of this total, $7,500 will provide grants for full-time advanced study at NYU. Another $4,175 will go as scholarships to high school and college teachers of driver education for study at NYU this summer.

For the nine colleges and universities that conduct driver education programs on their campuses in cooperation with NYU, the Foundation has allocated $5,475. This sum is to be administered by the Center for Safety Education.

The Foundation also has made direct grants totaling $9,750 to the cooperating colleges and universities for scholarships in their programs. In all, this summer, some 200 teachers will study driver education under Esso grants at the 10 institutions.

The cooperating institutions are the University of Pennsylvania, Louisiana State University, Springfield College, Furman University, Western Maryland College, the University of West Virginia, Memphis State University, the University of Connecticut, and Appalachian State Teachers College (North Carolina).

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES SCAN POLICE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The New York City Police Academy, in cooperation with the United States Army Provost Marshal's Office and the United States Army Recruiting Service, conducted a meeting for about 250 high school graduates who have indicated an interest in a police career, July 17, 1958, at the 71st Infantry, New York National Guard Armory, Park Avenue and 33rd Street, New York City. At the one-hour meeting, the commanding officer of the Police Academy, Inspector Robert R. J. Gallati, outlined the advantages of a career in the New York City Police Department and defined the entrance qualifications and requirements. Representatives of the Army Recruiting Service explained how service training in the Armed Forces Military Police can benefit the individual in preparing for a career in law enforcement.

Inspector Gallati stated that the meeting is one phase of a long range program which has been undertaken at the direction of Stephen P. Kennedy, Police Commissioner, to interest the youth of New York City in a police career. Police officers have addressed school assemblies in all parts of the city in order to stimulate the development of vocational interest in law enforcement. Inspector Gallati stressed the fact that police work is a profession for which young men should begin preparation as early in life as possible, with special emphasis on the fact that an appointment to the New York City Police Department provides young men with an opportunity to obtain undergraduate degrees at little or no cost to themselves. A police appointment can, in effect, lead to a four-year college scholarship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TO INSTALL RADIO TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM

Traffic signals in Washington, D. C., will be interconnected by the world's largest radio traffic control system. The $167,000 award for an initial system for controlling signals at 87 intersections has been let to Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc., by the District's commissioners upon recommendation of J. N. Robertson, Director of Highways and Traffic.

The centrally controlled radio traffic control system provides not only for the coordination and synchronization of traffic lights, but also for the automatic change of their cycles to meet demands of fluctuating traffic flow at various times of the day and week. The use of radio rather than interconnecting cable will save District of Columbia public funds in excess of $2 million.

The new system will be programmed by a high-speed punched-tape device, the first to be used in a traffic control

system. Complete standby central control facilities are to be included in the system. As called for by the programmar, coded tone signals will be broadcast from the central radio transmitter. These will be received by radio receivers at each intersection, decoded and fed to standard traffic light controllers now present at each intersection.

The system is easily expandable to meet the future needs of the District with the ultimate capacity to control more than 1,000 intersections or groups of intersections. The equipment to be used is the most advanced of its type featuring transistorization, printed circuitry and modular plug-in construction. The new system is expected to be in operation within a year.

SEAT BELTS REDUCE TRAFFIC FATALITIES

The use of seat belts to control ejection would reduce auto traffic fatalities by at least 25 per cent—a saving of 5,000 lives annually, according to the Automotive Crash Injury Research project of Cornell University Medical College.

Of 1,000 accidents investigated, findings show that 72 per cent of the persons injured in auto mishaps suffer head injuries. Top causes of injury were determined as striking the steering wheel, ejection from the car, and hitting the instrument panel or windshield.

The survey also found that occupants who are thrown from an auto during an accident face a five times greater risk of being killed than those remaining inside the car.

To provide extra safety along with smart styling, many 1959 cars may come equipped with urethane foam padding and Caprolan seat belts, according to Allied Chemical's National Aniline Division.

Urethane foam, in the form of a soft, flexible material, will be used in headliners, arm rests, full depth seat cushions and as protective padding in dashboards.

Caprolan seat belts, already available in a number of attractive colors, may be used to safeguard against ejection and reduce injuries sustained in traffic accidents.

"PENET-RAY" POWERFUL WARNING LIGHT

This new, small but powerful revolving warning light is made in portable form so it can be easily placed on vehicles when required and removed when the need is past.

A dash socket and plug connection are supplied. The unit is provided

with two powerful magnets and a rubber suction cup to prevent sliding and a "slip-on-shield" to cut off light as may be desired.

"Penet-Ray" makes an ideal warning light for unmarked cars and other emergency vehicles.

Small, powerful, portable—and reasonably priced. For further details, address: The Sireno Co., Inc., 214 William St., New York 38, New York.

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS GOING UP

Included among the qualifications for the position of Deputy Sheriff in the Sheriff's Department of Grays Harbor County, Montesano, Washington, is the requirement that the candidate —"Must be a college graduate and have majored in Police Science at an accredited university."

NEW FILM ON FIRE AND BURGLARY PROTECTION

The dramatic, behind-the-scenes story of modern automatic fire and burglary protection is told in a new color movie, "When Every Minute Counts," recently released by American District Telegraph Company.

Filmed in Hollywood by Jerry Fairbanks Productions in cooperation with the Los Angeles Fire and Police Departments, "When Every Minute counts" shows how latest electric and electronic systems safeguard property by summoning police or fire fighters in the first crucial minutes after fire strikes or burglars attack.

Entertaining for any audience, the 22-minute film is available in 16 mm. color for general showings and in black-and-white for television. Requests for local showings should be made through the ADT Executive Office, 155 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York.

Two weeks' advance notice should be given in requesting loan of a print for a definite date, and two alternate dates should also be included.

REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER STEPHEN P. KENNEDY CONCERNING A PROPOSAL TO UNIONIZE THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Proponents of collective bargaining rights and grievance procedures have failed to distinguish between the proprietary functions of the city, which affect most city employees, and the governmental functions, with which the police are primarily concerned. Proposals to include members of the police force in collective bargaining procedures with other city employees can not be accepted because the police force occupies a unique role in city government.

The Police Department is a quasi-military organization. Under a long-standing rule, and for obvious reasons, members of the force may not join a labor union any more than they may join a political club. The police must be fair and impartial in the performance of their duties. This is particularly true not only in preserving the peace in labor disputes, but also in maintaining that objectivity so necessary in the investigation of crime which may involve any person, whether he be a member of a union or not. Membership in a labor union would tend to negate this impartiality. The prohibition against joining a labor union does not apply to civilian members of the department.

Members of the Police Department, through their six police line organizations, now can and do consult directly with the Mayor, the Board of Estimate and the Police Commissioner, on matters pertaining to wages, hours and working conditions. In addition to this representation, members of the force discuss their problems with the appropriate officials in the department. They may and do apply frequently and freely to the Police Commissioner for personal interviews at which they receive a full hearing.

Under the proposed arrangement, a Police Commissioner would have to check with a "labor expert" every time a transfer or change of assignment was contemplated, to make certain that he was not in violation of some real or implied agreement concerning the working conditions of a particular member. e.g., Would a member of the force, by reason of seniority, have a right to refuse to be transferred from one precinct to another? In other words, should personal

preference be allowed to override compelling reasons of public necessity? Would he have the right to demand assignment to a radio motor patrol car, the Detective Division, the Youth Division or some other special unit, merely because of seniority? Would each change of assignment—or almost any other decision made by the Commissioner in the interest of public safety—constitute a "grievance"? Would the denial of these alleged rights, by virtue of seniority, be deemed an unfair labor practice? Or, should not these matters be decided by the Police Commissioner on the basis of qualification and merit alone.

Neither the Police Commissioner nor the Police Department is anti-labor, but the proposal regarding police is unrealistic. It would severely undermine discipline; discipline which is as necessary in a Police Department as it is in the Armed Services for the utmost protection of the community and its residents.

Section 434 of the City Charter provides:

"a. The commissioner shall have cognizance and control of the government, administration, disposition and discipline of the department, and of the police force of the department.

"b. The commissioner shall be the chief executive officer of the police force. He shall be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of all laws and the rules and regulations of the department."

Section 435 of the City Charter provides:

"The police department and force shall have the power and it shall be their duty to preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots, mobs and insurrections, disperse unlawful or dangerous assemblages and assemblages which obstruct the free passage of public streets, sidewalks, parks and places; protect the rights of persons and property, guard the public health, preserve order at elections and all public meetings and assemblages; subject to the provisions of law and the rules and regulations of the commissioner of traffic, regulate, direct, control and restrict the movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic for the facilitation of traffic and the convenience of the public as well as the proper protection of human life and health; remove all nuisances in the public streets, parks and places; arrest all street mendicants and beggars; provide proper police attendance at fires; inspect and observe all places of public amusement, all places of business having excise or other licenses to carry on any business; enforce and prevent the violation of all laws and ordinances in force in the city; and for these purposes to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crimes or offenses."

This Police Commissioner does not intend to have any pressure groups—no matter how well intentioned they claim to be—second-guessing his decisions. In 1901 the Police Board was abolished and sole responsibility for the conduct of the department was vested in one Police Commissioner. When command decisions have to be made, they shall and will be made by the Police Commissioner—they cannot and will not be made by a debating society.

POLICE CAPTAIN TO ENTER NEW FIELD

After thirty-five years and eight months of continuous service, Capt. John H. Scherping will bid adieu to the Chicago Police Department, to assume the directorship of Accurate Laboratories, 2400 W. Madison Street, where for several years he has been associated as a consultant in polygraph examinations in employee theft investigation and personnel screening.

Joining the department in October, 1922, Captain Scherping has cause to remember the month of April. On April 21, 1933, he was promoted to Sergeant. On April 11, 1940 to Lieutenant and on April 13, 1952 he became a Captain.

A veteran of World War I, he has remained active in veterans' organizations. He is a member of the International Association Chiefs of Police, Special Agents Association, Illinois Police, and Academy for Scientific Interrogation.

In his present assignment as Captain Commanding the Central Traffic Area which comprises the Loop and adjoining area, Captain Scherping has been in no small way responsible for winning four consecutive traffic safety plaques awarded by the Citizens' Traffic Safety Board. Two of the plaques were awarded permanently.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE SCORE CLOSE VICTORY OVER WEST POINT

Following are the results of the pistol match held recently between West Point and the New York City Police:

.22 Calibre Five (5) Man Team—National Match Course

	Score
New York Police Department ..	1,385
West Point	1,378

Individual Team Scores

New York City Police Department

Ptl. Frank Koenig	283
Ptl. Peter Wardle	277
Ptl. Edward Bucholtz	275
Ptl. Murray Rakowski	275
Ptl. John Sharkey	275
	1,385

West Point

Cadet J. Hubard	281
Cadet R. Canent	279
Cadet P. Hutton	278
Cadet P. Trainor	271
Cadet B. Carr	269
	1,378

This match was the third in a series of matches which began in 1957, and which were designed to provide the highest quality opposition for the best shooters at both the Military Academy and the Police Department. West Point, "tops" in intercollegiate competition, welcomes the additional competition provided by the police team. In each of the matches fired to date only a few points have separated the winning and losing teams, with the result remaining in doubt until the last score was fired. Matches are fired alternately at the West Point range and the New York City Police range. Ten men from each team fire in the match with the five highest counting for score.

TIPS ON PRODUCTION OF POLICE TRAINING FILMS

Eastman Kodak Company has announced the publication of a new booklet containing data needed to select the proper 16 mm. Kodak movie film for every type of job. This booklet, "16 mm. Kodak Movie Films—Data and Selection," tells when and why to use reversal or negative type film, color or black-and-white movie film, and provides advice on loading, film storage, processing, duplicating, and the use of magnetic sound coating.

A special data section contains complete exposure information for indoor and outdoor shooting as well as information on exposure compensation when using filters. A suggested light-source-and-filter combination table is included for use with Kodachrome films.

Copies of this new booklet on 16 mm. Kodak movie films may be obtained without charge from Eastman Kodak Company, Sales Service Division, Rochester 4, New York.

NEW ANTENNA MOUNTING TOOL INTRODUCED

A new antenna mounting tool introduced by Motorola simplifies and speeds antenna installation over the middle groove running the length of the rooftop on 1958 Fords. The tool provides optimum "seating" for the antenna washer and other connections to prevent leakage and to assure a strong, secure fit.

The tool consists of a ¾-inch screw with a case-hardened ¾-inch head which serves as an "anvil"; a hardened, eccentrically constructed clamp; a lock nut and a tightening lever which is inserted into a hole drilled in the screw.

All parts of the tool are cadmium-plated to withstand hard usage and deterioration. Adequate contact surfaces prevent distortion. While the antenna mounting tool is designed for use on Ford cars, it also can be used to flatten grooves or irregular surfaces on other vehicles and equipment. The tool is available from: Motorola C&IE Inc., Section AMT; Chicago Parts and Service Department, 4910 W. Flournoy Street, Chicago 44, Illinois.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHEDULES TRAFFIC COMMAND SCHOOL

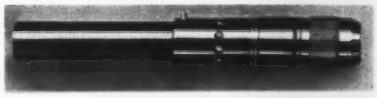
Continuing its impressive contributions to the police training picture, Pennsylvania State University completed its 18th Annual Traffic Officers Training School which was held May 5 through 16, and has scheduled a Traffic Command School for the week of October 13 through 17, 1958.

The training sessions are intended for officers with at least three years of traffic experience and with experience in the supervision of traffic personnel. Those who attend should either be Chiefs of Police or should hold the rank of Sergeant or higher. The class will be limited to twenty-five officers.

Course subjects to be offered include *Principles of Organization, Formulation of Policy, Traffic Engineering and the Police, Training and Informational Aids, Records and Reporting, Qualities of a Good Administrator, Scheduling Manpower and Equipment, Drive Improvement Schools, School Protection Programs, Police-Press Relationships* and *Cooperation With State and National Agencies.* Information and applications may be obtained by addressing Joseph Intorre, Administrative Assistant, Institute of Public Safety, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

NEW VERSATILE SHOTGUN CHOKE AVAILABLE

Featuring click adjustments for quick setting at full, modified or open positions, the new Lyman shotgun



choke is available for use on 12, 16 or 20-gauge single-barrel guns. Choke may be purchased alone or with a recoil chamber, as illustrated here.

CHICAGO'S NEW CALUMET SKYWAY

Opening of Chicago's new Calumet Skyway completes the last link in the non-stop, Chicago-to-New York turnpike system. Safety feature of the new eight-mile overhead superhighway on Chicago's south side is its scientifically designed traffic sign program, engineered to make the skyway one of

the nation's safest and most clearly marked toll roads. William J. Dolan of Federal Sign and Signal Corporation which constructed and installed some 300 direction signs on the new road inspects one of the signs. Modern highway signs, like this one constructed by Federal, are made of rugged interlocking aluminum extrusions for durability and strength. Silver reflective sheeting is used on all letters, numerals, and borders to provide maximum night and day effectiveness. The sign provides advance notice of the time-saving automatic lanes attended by coin machines at the Skyway toll plaza, where Federal has installed brightly illuminated red neon signs, encased in unbreakable plastic and stainless steel, to guide motorists into the proper toll lanes.

2½-LB. DRY CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHER KILLS LIQUID, ELECTRICAL FIRES

Dry chemical powder—an effective killer of both flammable liquid and electrical fires—is now available in a 2½-pound pressurized extinguisher from The Fyr-Fyter Company.

Known as the Model 23-1, this portable extinguisher is recommended for emergency vehicles, trucks and buses, small boats, and various light industry applications where on-the-spot protection is desired against incipient fires in gas, oil, paint, propane, chemicals, and electrical equipment.

Depression of the squeeze lever spreads a 60° wide angle blanket of non-freeze, non-toxic, non-conducting dry chemical powder to a range of 12 feet. Five- and ten-pound extinguishers

of this type, providing greater coverage, have previously been introduced by Fyr-Fyter; the 2½-pound model is Underwriters rated at 2-B, C.

The gleaming chrome-plated case is both corrosion resistant and conspicuous for quick location in emergencies. Operating at a pressure of 150 psi and with pressure constantly indicated on a built-in gauge, the unit has been tested to 450 psi without damage.

Accompanying bracket can be

mounted near probable hazards, and the compact unit may be easily stored. New rubber valve assembly is said to be leakproof and foolproof, and manufacturer claims recharging is quick and relatively simple.

Prices and additional technical information may be obtained by writing The Fyr-Fyter Company, 221 Crane Street, Dayton 3, Ohio, or phone BAldwin 2-3751, mentioning Model 23-1.

KODAK PRESENTS NEW MAGAZINE-LOADING FLASHOLDER

A new magazine-loading flasholder that enables photographers to shoot six flash pictures in rapid succession without reloading bulbs, was introduced by Eastman Kodak Company at the International Photographic Exposition, Washington, D. C. The Kodak Rotary Flasholder, available in two types to fit the majority of cameras on the market today, will meet the photographer's need to capture action sequences in almost any activity. It is easily loaded with a circular carrier disc that holds six midget flash bulbs. An extra disc supplied with the

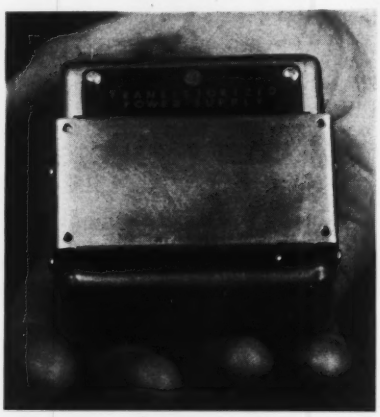
flasholder, lets the photographer, with just one change of magazine, make 12 flash shots in rapid succession. Above, the Kodak Rotary Flasholder, Type 2 is pictured with a Kodak Pony 135 Camera. Type 1 is priced at $9.95 list, Type 2 (which fits most other type cameras) at $11.95 list.

OKLAHOMA SCHEDULES ARSON INSTITUTE

The Fourth Annual Southwestern Arson Investigators Institute will be held in Norman at the University of Oklahoma on November 11-15, 1958. More than 150 students from 16 different states attended this outstanding school last year. It will be concluded on Saturday afternoon in time to see the Sooners of the University of Oklahoma play the Tigers from the University of Missouri in one of the nation's top football games. For details contact James Robinson, Director, Extension Division, the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

TRANSISTORIZED POWER SUPPLY FOR TWO-WAY RADIO UNITS

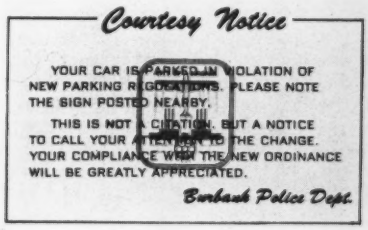
A new transistorized power supply has been developed by the General Electric Communication Products Department for use with two-way radio systems. It is designed to provide



greater reliability in mobile radio equipment and to effect substantial savings in component replacement.

AUTOISTS APPLAUD NEW "COURTESY NOTICE" PLAN IN CITY OF BURBANK

Enthusiastic public approval has greeted a new "Courtesy Notice" system adopted by the City of Burbank to call attention of motorists to changed parking regulations in advance of actual issuance of citations. "Courtesy Notices" are used in lieu of parking violation tickets for seven days following effective date of the changed regulation. For example: An ordinance is passed to establish two-hour parking limit on a street area which formerly had unrestricted parking. The usual public notice is given and the changed regulation posted on


Courtesy Notice

YOUR CAR IS PARKED IN VIOLATION OF NEW PARKING REGULATIONS. PLEASE NOTE THE SIGN POSTED NEARBY.

THIS IS NOT A CITATION, BUT A NOTICE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE CHANGE. YOUR COMPLIANCE WITH THE NEW ORDINANCE WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

Burbank Police Dept.

street signs. For the first seven days after effective date, parking is patrolled in the usual manner, but violators receive 4-inch by 6-inch "Courtesy Notices" instead of citations. On the eighth day, citations are issued.

The plans was adopted by the City Council in recognition of the fact that many citizens, accustomed to existing law, may not see either the published notice or the change in the sign posting, and may violate the law in ignorance. An amendment to the municipal code provides for the notice system as follows: "Commencing with the date of installation of said signs or markings, and for seven days thereafter, the Police Department shall issue warning notices only; thereafter regular traffic citations shall be issued to all violators. This subsection shall not apply to parking meter spaces."

REFLECTIVE RAINCOATS USED BY NEW YORK CITY POLICE

Policemen assigned to traffic duty are exposed to extremely hazardous conditions during the darkness hours of inclement weather. The number of officers who have been struck by vehicles and the innumerable examples of their close escape from injury while directing traffic, readily supports this conclusion. After considerable study, the New York City Police Department has adopted a new regulation reflective raincoat which has effectively reduced the number of accidents in

which traffic officers have been struck by vehicles.

At the beginning of this study, consideration was given to the use of white and yellow raincoats which have the advantage of being easily recognized, but are too conspicuous when the patrolman on traffic duty is required to handle a police situation.

The material used on the new black reflective raincoat reflects light directly back to its source. Consequently the headlights of a vehicle striking

the raincoat are directed back to the driver. As this reflectivity occurs only when light is directed towards the raincoat this characteristic makes it particularly adaptable for police use.

The reflective material used on the raincoat is 1½ inches in width, and is placed horizontally across the back, under the buttons down the front, and around each of the sleeves. Tests conducted by the department's engineers indicate that this raincoat is easily visible to the motorist at 300 feet, and can be seen at distances of over 600 feet.

Officers performing duty in radio patrol cars must control traffic at the scene of a motor vehicle accident to prevent an extension of the accident. As a large percentage of these accidents occur during inclement weather, and consequently the policeman is exposed to considerable hazard, it was decided that in addition to traffic officers being equipped with the reflective raincoats, all officers performing patrol duty also wear this raincoat. Members of the force assigned to patrol duty are also equipped with a reflective belt which is 1½ inches in width. This belt can be folded compactly and carried in the memorandum book pocket for immediate use when the officer has to control traffic at the scene of an accident.—Contributed by Lt. Leif C. Reinertsen, New York City Police Department.

TV TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM SET UP IN ENGLAND

Durham, England, is the first city in the United Kingdom and one of the first in the world to be equipped with a permanent television traffic control system.

The system, successfully tested in August, 1956, is now in full operation. Designed to speed the flow of traffic through the narrow winding streets leading to the center of town, this industrial-type closed circuit television installation provides the policeman on traffic duty in the market place with an unobstructed view of vehicles approaching over two bridges, previously out of the traffic controller's line of vision.

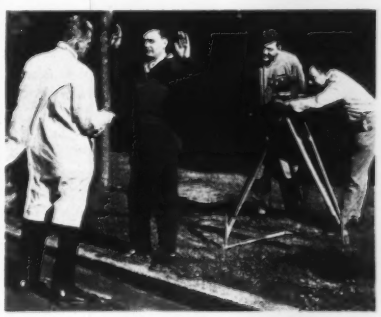
Miniature TV cameras, manufactured by Pye, Ltd., transmit pictures of 100-yard stretches of road over lead-covered coaxial cable to two 9-inch monitors in the policeman's control shed. The cables, produced by British Insulated Calender's Cables, Ltd., are laid underground.

The cameras, fitted with windscreen wipers, demisters and defrosters, are operated through 25-core P.V.C. cables and specially designed BICC multicore TV camera cables.

The three sets of remotely operated traffic signals are actuated from the police stand by four-core P.V.C. insulated and sheathed armored cables. Special police signal lights are operated by twin-core cables of a similar construction.

NEW POLICE TRAINING TOOL

The use of filmed vignettes by the New York City Police Department for sharpening the officer's judgment and



shooting ability in crisis situations has attracted considerable attention. The films are used for target practice as part of a new program at the Police Academy to give patrolmen simulated combat shooting experience by offering them crime scene action on the screen at the firing range. Here, Richard Slattery holds a gun on Doug Ferrary but it is all in fun. Both are members of the New York City Police Department assigned to the Police Academy's Demonstration Unit and the action is being filmed by students enrolled in City College's Institute of Film Techniques. Gunther Jung is the cameraman in this sequence while Yael Woll, Director of the Institute, supervises.

SUPER-GRAPHIC 45 ANNOUNCED BY GRAFLEX

The all new "Super Graphic 45" has been announced by Graflex, Inc., Rochester, New York. And, according to the manufacturer, this latest addition to the "Graphic" series has been "human engineered" to assure technical excellence, versatility, and ease of operation.

The Super Graphic camera body is of extruded aluminum for durability

and lightness in weight and has a two-tone grey and charcoal covering. Electric flash and shutter tripping is provided through use of a release on the side of the camera. For further convenience flash and shutter connections are internally wired, thus eliminating dangling wires from the front of the camera. A focusing scale and automatic flash calculator are located on top of the camera body where they can be easily read. Rangefinder cams matched to specific lenses, also actuate the focusing scale pointer, thereby assuring accurate focusing calibration and rapid calculation of "f" stop number for all lenses.

The super Graphic also features a revolving back to accommodate left handers and to facilitate vertical-horizontal format change without the necessity of removing the camera from its tripod. Interchangeable lensboard assemblies also fit Pacemaker Graphics. Front standard provides horizontal

swing movement (which enables the lens to be pivoted from side to side in the horizontal plane 25% in either direction) and forward tilt movement as well as rising, shifting and backward tilting movements. Spring loaded nylon focusing track guides are provided to reduce wear and eliminate "play."

Other features of the new camera include:

1. Presslok tripod mount accessory providing instant attachment and removal of camera without use of thumbscrew.
2. Double cam action slide locks for Grafmatic, Film-pack Adapters and other Graflex made film accessories.
3. Newly designed focusing hood for quiet single-hand operation.
4. Drop bed for extreme wide angle lenses.
5. Polarized 3-pin cord connection in camera body for use with Graflite and Stroboflash eliminates cords dangling from shutter.
6. Dark slide holding clip.
7. Click stops in "neutral" position for all swings, tilts, and shifts.
8. Electric shutter and flash tripping can also be triggered from Graflite battery case.

The new Super Graphic 45 with 135 mm. Graflex Optar f4.7 lens in fully synchronized shutter has a suggested retail price of $375. Further information on this camera may be obtained by writing Dept. 104, Graflex, Inc., Rochester, New York.

BADGER SHIRT ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY

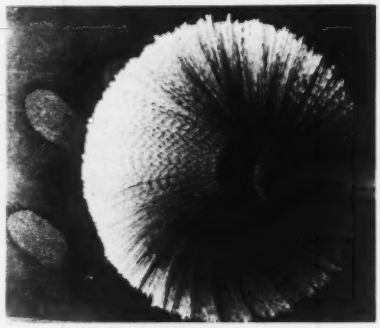
Police and sheriff's departments in small communities will now be able to get the same uniform shirt services

the big city departments now receive. These services include: custom shirt design, form-fit tailoring, special color combinations and custom styling. The large departments always get these services at standard prices with their volume orders. They are now also available to small departments at standard prices.

This announcement was made by Oscar Lange, president, Badger Shirt Company, Racine, Wisconsin. According to Mr. Lange: "There is no change in our sales policy in the large cities. However, we have found distributors of shirts and uniforms concentrate their sales activities in the large metropolitan areas. They can give little service to the smaller communities because of high operational sales costs. From now on we will give the small departfents the same designing and manufacturing services the big ones get."

NEW ZEPHYR FINGERPRINT BRUSH

This new and unusual fingerprint brush will prove of interest to all law enforcement agencies, technicians, identification bureau personnel, detectives and other investigators. The Zephyr brush is said to be the finest brush that has yet appeared for use in the development of latent finger-



prints. The brush consists of over 1,000 fiber bundles, each one of these being composed of over 100 individually treated glass filaments. The diameter of these glass filaments is but a minute fraction of the diameter of the usual hair fibers used in fingerprint brushes, resulting in a brush with unsurpassed working qualities. It was developed specifically for use in fingerprint work and has been given extensive laboratory and field tests. These brushes may be obtained from George F. Cake Company, suppliers of law enforcement equipment. P. O. Box 649, Berkeley 9, California. Price: $4.95 each.

CALIFORNIA'S "SAFETY INCENTIVE" LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

The 1957 session of the California legislature enacted a law authorizing drivers to renew their licenses valid until the fifth birthday following expiration of the old license, provided their record did not contain traffic law violations.

If their record contained traffic law violations in the last two years before expiration of the old license, such drivers could renew their licenses for only two years. If an experienced driver applying for his first California license had an adverse record, his license would be valid for only two years.

This incentive plan, believed to be the first of its kind in the nation, is now in operation. It is designed to encourage drivers to operate violation free, and puts a premium on safe performance. Delaware has had for a number of years an incentive plan which provided a permanent license for drivers who did not have accidents and violations; the permanent license was revoked upon notice of conviction and/or accident and a regular license was then issued.

According to a report of the Department of Motor Vehicles submitted by Director Paul Mason to Governor Goodwin J. Knight on the first full month of operation under the new incentive law, approximately 8% of applicants were issued the short term license; 72%, with good records, received five-year renewals. Twenty per cent failed to renew on time and therefore had to take a three-year renewal.

Data are not yet sufficient, according to the report, to justify conclusions as to the effect the new laws may have on license drivers. For California officials to attempt such a program, with the largest driver population in history (7,188,487 licenses outstanding) is indeed a commendable effort.

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At the scene of an accident, or anywhere else, there's a Kodak Film that's right for the job. For all-around use, in daylight or with flash, use Kodak Verichrome Pan Film Packs or Kodak Super Panchro-Press Film, Type B (sheets). For more speed, use fast Kodak Tri-X Film (packs or rolls), or Kodak Royal Pan Film (sheets). When you need a super-fast emulsion, Kodak Royal-X Pan Film (4 x 5 packs or sheets) has an exposure index of 1600.

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The chemicals should complement the films, and they do if they're Kodak Packaged Chemicals. Kodak Developers DK-50, or DK-60a are ideal for general use. Kodak Acid Fixer is economical, keeps well. Where time is an important factor, Kodak Rapid Liquid Fixer with Hardener, and Kodak Hypo Clearing Agent are great helps.

For brilliant prints in a hurry, Kodabromide Paper is the long-time favorite. Tone is rich black, surface resists scratching. Kodak Polycontrast Rapid Paper uses filters to control contrast—seven different contrasts in every box! Kodak Medalist Paper is fast and a great favorite where a somewhat warmer image tone than Kodabromide is wanted.

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